BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1825. No. 1847.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 27th Instant,

AN Invoice of Oilman's Stores just imported consisting of assorted Pickles, Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup, Mustard, Reading Sauce, French Capers, and Olives.

An Invoice of Jewellery, consisting of Pearl, Amethyst, and Topaz Rings, Gold Seals and Keys, Pencil Cases, Egg Glasses, &c.

Lavender and Hungary Water, Milk of Roses, Essence of Peppermint, Smelling Salts, Eau de Luce, Windsor Soap, &c.

Plain Tumblers, Cut Decanters, Muffineer, Ewers, and Basons, Burners, Jockey Whips, Glass and Plated Bottom Globe Lamps 3d Size, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 26th October 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

FINE White Jean for Waistcoat per yard from . . Rs. 0 2 25
to " 0 3 25
Striped Do. for Do. per yard " 0 3 25
Indian Jeans for Do. . " " 1 2 00
Fine Drill Cloth for Trowsers per yard from 0 3 0 to " 0 3 50

Meadows Street, 26th October 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

HODGSON'S Prime Pale Ale well up in Bottle per Doz. Rs. 10
Fine Old French Cognac Brandy. 15
Best Bourbon honey per Bottle... 4
A capital Donble barrelled gun with flint Locks by Waterhouse and Horton..... 250
A New Gold Watch by Webster 250

Meadows Street, 26th October 1825.

Mr. G. Higgs.

HAS the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public that he has just received Part of his expected Lot of Superior high Cast ARAB HORSES, amongst which there are HORSES Calculated for all purpose and Capable of carrying any weight.

Mr. H. Respectfully informs his Friends in the Interior who have Honoured him with their Commissions that he will take the earliest opportunity to despatch the Horses.

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday 29th Instant.

An Invoice of Untrimed Regulation Shacko Caps, from Bicknell, imported on the James Sibbald, the Caps, are in the best possible order.

A case of Blue Cloth Caps, with Cloth and Leather tops.

An Invoice of Carpenters Tool chests of sizes Complete.

And some Excellent Oatmeal, and Pearl Barley, from Mr. Baxter of Edinburgh, with sundry other Articles.

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, at "Non Pareil" on Monday the 31st Instant, the Household Furniture &c. of the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, about to embark for England.

COMPRISING

Silver and Plated ware—Glass and Queen's ware—Dining and other Tables—Press—Vase Lamps—Chandelier—Chairs, Couches, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Serviceable good Buggy and Horse, wll be put up.

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 2d of November next, an Invoice of Superior Jewellery from Messrs. Robinson of London, viz.

A Set of Handsome Ornaments in a Morrocco Case, Gold and Pink Topaz Necklace, Bracelets, Earrings, Cross; and Broach.

RINGS, Fancy Stone, plain Gold, Pearl, and Emerald, Sapphire, and Brilliant, Chased Hoop, &c. &c.

BROACHES, of Descriptions.

HANDKERCHIEF PINS, Brilliant. Diamonds, Single and Cluster, Turquois, Fillagree Gold, and plain.

EARRINGS. Pink, Topaz, and Pearl, plain Gold and Fillagree, &c.

WATCHES Rich Chased Ladies' with Handsome Chains and Seals, complete.

NECK CHAINS, Handsome Gold, of great length, Natched Keys assorted, engraved, Richly Chased, Gold Seals, Gold Pencil Cases, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

RESPECTFULLY intimate that the Postponed Sale by Auction of Paintings by English and Italian Masters will take place on Wednesday 2d Proximo when the whole will be sold without Reserve.

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

WINES FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

VERY Superior old Sherry imported in June 1824.

In Butts.....at Rs. 800
In Hhd..... " 400
In Cases of 6 Doz. each " 22 Per Doz.
Madeira London Market, at per pipe..... " 500
Ditto Cases of 6 Doz. each..... " 20

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
On Tuesday the 1st November,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
The Household Furniture
OF A
GENTLEMAN RETURNING TO ENGLAND
CONSISTING OF

TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Glass and Queen's Ware, Lamps, and Plated Ware, &c. &c. also a large Air Pump, with an Apparatus for Freezing Water, and a rain gauge.

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 31st Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY of Europe Hams and 117 Cheeses, imported by one of the last Ships.

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

WINES,

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS.
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH,
AND CO.

SUPERIOR old London particular Madeira from Keirs and Co.

In Pipes and half Pipes at.....	Rs. 700 per Pipe.
London Market Madeira of excellent quality, imported in 1823, at.....	" 400 per do.
Teneriffe Wine of various importations from Carpenter and Co. of Orotava at.....	" 300 to 350 per do.
Fine old Madeira 6 Dozen chests	" 22 to 26 per doz.
And a few remaining half chests of good Pale Bucellas.....	" 22 per doz.

Rampart Row, 26th October 1825.

Passage to England

THE

JAMES SIBBALD,
OF 670 TONS,
COMMANDED BY
Capt. J. K. Forbes,
(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

WILL Sail for London on or about the 15th November, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship has an experienced Surgeon, and excellent accommodations for Passengers, plans of which may be seen and particulars learnt on application to Capt. FORBES at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO
ENGLAND,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
CUMBRIAN,
OF 720 TONS REGISTER,
John Clarkson,
COMMANDER,

IS Expected from China in all this month, and will positively sail for London the first week in December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

For Passage,

TO LONDON,
THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP
CAMBRIDGE,
OF 800 TONS,
Capt. James Barber,
OF THE H. C. SERVICE,

WILL positively Sail on the 1st December and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Cambridge has very superior accommodation for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain BARBER, at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

For Freight to Calcutta.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP
GLORIOSO,
Captain William King,
WILL SAIL
ON OR
ABOUT THE 1st PROXIMO
APPLY
TO
MESSRS. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO.

Bombay, 26th October, 1825.

Passage to London.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
BRITANNIA,
500 TONS,
William Bourchier,
COMMANDER,

WILL positively sail on the 12th November, having all her Cargo engaged, this Ship is elegantly fitted for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins and particulars known on application to Mr. GEORGE WATSON, or Capt. BOURCHIER at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1825.

Freight and Passage,

TO LONDON.
THE FINE FAST SAILING TEAK SHIP
TRIUMPH,
600 TONS BURTHEN
Thomas Green,
COMMANDER.

IS expected to arrive in all this month and will Sail for England in December: This Ship has very Superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins and particulars learnt on application to Mr. GEORGE WATSON at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 26th October, 1825.

For Freight or Charter

TO
LONDON
THE BRIG

ALACRITY
275 TONS
Geo. Finlay,
MASTER.

DAILY expected. Apply to Mr. WATSON at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1825.

For Sale

AT THE
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 26th October 1825.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette

VOL 36. WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1825.

FORT WILLIAM,
THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1825.

His Excellency General the Right Honorable STAPLETON LORD COMBERMERE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed to be Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in India, and a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William in Bengal, from and immediately after the death, resignation, or coming away of the Honorable Sir EDWARD PAGET G. C. B. &c. &c. and the Honorable Sir EDWARD PAGET having formally notified his resignation of those Offices, His Excellency LORD COMBERMERE has this day assumed the Chief Command of the Forces, and has taken the prescribed Oaths and his Seat in the Supreme Council, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

By Order &c.

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25th Oct. 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH OCTOBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 305 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having notified the receipt into their Treasury in London of the amount of unclaimed prize money due to their European and Native Troops and to the Officers and Seamen in their Marine Service for the undermentioned Captures, viz.

For the Capt. of
- Clumbo in 1789 (3d distribution.)
- Amboyna in 1769 (2d distribution.)
- Banda in 1769 (2d distribution.)
- St. Pauls (Isle of Bourbon) in 1809.
- Isle of France in 1810.
- Bourbon in 1810.
- Banda Neira 1810.
- Manado in 1810.
- Ternate in 1810.
- and
- Java in 1811 (To the Company's Marine only.)

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that all parties having claims to the above prize monies shall submit the same through the prescribed Channels for examination and Adjustment to the prize Committee of which the Deputy Military Accountant is President, and the Paymasters at the several stations of the Army are hereby authorized to discharge the amount of all such Abstracts as are duly certified to have been passed by the Committee.

Agreeably with the tenor of the Acts 1st and 2d of George the 4th Cap. 61, claims may be preferred during the period therein mentioned (six years) for the above prize monies, after the expiration of which no claim will be received.

JAVA.

TABLE Shewing the proportion due to each Rank for the Capture of Java.

Rank	1st distribution. £	s.	d.	2d distribution. £	s.	d.	3d distribution. £	s.	d.
Lieutenants.	123	17	2¼	80	11	0¾	204	8	3
Masters Mates, Surgeons, Boatswains, Carpenters, Gunners, Assistant Surgeons, Clerks, Caulkers, Coopers, Stewards, Sailmakers, Quarter Masters, Boatswains & Gunner's Boatswains, Yeomen, Supy, Gunners, Seamen, Corporals, Privates									
Cooks.....	14	3	11¼	9	11	0	23	14	11¼
Serangs....	54	10	1¼	31	0	0	85	10	½
Tindals, Native Carpenters, Havildars, Naiques, Lascars, Seapoys.....	9	1	8	5	3	4	14	5	0
	6	1	1½	3	8	11	9	10	¼
Topasses, Servants.....	3	0	6¾	1	14	5½	4	15	6½
Total amount to be shared £							11656	7	6¼

ISLE OF FRANCE.

TABLE Shewing the amount due to each Rank for the Capture of the Isle of France.

Rank.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Captains.	131	0	7
Lieutenants.	56	12	1¼
Boatswains, Carpenters, Gunners, Serjeants.	33	4	8¾
Master Mates, Quarter Masters, Coopers, Stewarts, Quarter Gunners, Seamen, Corporals, Marines Sailmakers, Matrosses, Havildars and Tindals.	4	0	9¾
Serangs, 1st Tindals.	24	4	10½
Lascars, Naiques, Topasses, Seapoys Servants, Compounders.	2	13	10½
Puckaulies.	1	6	11¼
Total amount to be shared £	1742	5	5

BOURBON.

TABLE Shewing the amount due to each Rank for the Capture of Saint Pauls Bourbon on the 21st September 1809

Rank.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
Tindals,	48	13	7½
Seaman, Servants, Native Doctors,	8	2	2½
Lascars,	5	8	2
Total amount to be shared £	309	2	6

BOURBON.

Table Shewing the Amount due the Capture of the Isle of Bou 1810.

RANK.			
Serangs and 1st Tindals, ...			
2d Tindals, ...			
Lascars, ...			
Watermen,....			
Total amount to be shared			

COLUMBO.

Table Shewing the Amount due the Capture of Columbo.

RANK.			
Captains, Surgeons, ...			
Masters, Lieutenants, Ensigns, geons, ...			
Cadets, 1st Mates, Boatswains, ners, Carpenters, Serjeants, ..			
Sub Assistant Surgeons, Condu Sub-Conductors, ...			
Serangs, Subedars.....			
1st Tindals, Jemedars....			
1st Ditto of Commissariat.. . Lascars of Ditto			
Midshipmen, Clerks, Quarter Ma Boatswains & Gunners mates, Stewards, Coopers, Armo Corporals, Drummers, Pri Havildars, 2d and 3d Tindals, makers, Seamen, Matrosses...			
Naiques, Lascars, Seapoys Drum Fifers, Native Doctors, Bhe Topasses, Servants...			
Dressers, Sweepers,.....			
Total amount to be shared,			

The amount due to the severa be converted into the Indian cu abstracts are passed by the comm of 2s | 1d per Sicca Rupee.

The Hon'ble the Governor i ther pleased to publish for gene the following list of names of E sioned and non commissioned Of entitled to share in the above ca have not yet been paid.

FOR THE MAURIT
Artillery.

Serjeant Baptist Hendrick, ...
Corporal S. Farrell,.....
Matross Thos. Atkins,.....
,, Hugh Boner,.....
,, Robert Bale,.....
,, William Cooper .....
,, George Clarke,.....
,, John Dawson,.....
,, John Gardner, ...
,, Wm. Johnson,..... .... ..
,, William Lyons, ...
,, George Madox, ...
,, George Sanks, ...

, ...	4	0	9¾
ker, ...•	4	0	9¾
....	4	0	9¾

R BOURBON.

Artillery.

ndrick, ...£	8	8	5½
....	0	19	¾
McKinley,..... ..	0	19	¾

COLUMBO.

ace Department.

Darlton, ...£	8	8	5½

Artillery.

.. ..£	40	10	1¼
ker, ...	15	7	½
den, ...	15	7	½
pbell, ...	7	8	4
iltshire, ...	7	8	4
rd, ...	7	8	4
Mead, ...	0	18	2
on, ...	0	18	2
, ...	0	18	2
ung, ...	0	18	2
laise, ...	0	18	2
ray, ...	0	18	2
cock, ...	0	18	2
Stevenson, ...	0	18	2
ley, ...	0	18	2
nor, ...	0	18	2
onny, ...	0	18	2
lis, ...	0	18	2
r, ...	0	18	2
roy, ...	0	18	2
ling, ...	0	18	2
holls, ...	0	18	2
orey, ...	0	18	2
on, ...	0	18	2
livan, ...	0	18	2
rell, ...	0	18	2
aslin, ...	0	18	2
yes, ...	0	18	2
rne, ...	0	18	2
kle, ...	0	18	2
indow, ...	0	18	2
ddox, ...	0	18	2
, ...	0	18	2
rnes, ...	0	18	2
wson, ...	0	18	2
erald,.....	0	18	2
Junior,.....	0	18	2
ding, ...	0	18	2
rycraft,.....	0	18	2
rien, ...	0	18	2
har,.....	0	18	2
kman, ...	0	18	2
len, ...	0	18	2
ugent, ...	0	18	2
ens, ...•.....	0	18	2
awson, ...	0	18	2
liskey, ...	0	18	2
eckton, ...	0	18	2
John, ...	0	18	2
h, Sr, ...	0	18	2
lall, ...	0	18	2
tyles, ...	0	18	2
hard, ...	0	18	2
Brunstone, ...	0	18	2
nson, ...	0	18	2
k, ...	0	18	2
Luck, ...	0	18	2
McLean, ...	0	18	2
son, ...	0	18	2
kes, ...	0	18	2
Swilling, ...	0	18	2
toddart, ...	0	18	2

renadier Battalion.

cDonald, ... £	40	10	1¼
William Mason, ...	15	7	½
Baker, ...	15	7	½
n, ...	15	7	½
ahoney, ...	15	7	½
arclay, ...	15	7	½
ott, ...	15	7	½
Knox, ...	15	7	½
J. E. Herriott, . . .	15	7	½
. . . . .	7	8	4
wson, ...	7	8	4
owel, ...	7	8	4
„ William Cautrill, ...	7	8	4

3d Battalion of Native Infantry.

Captain John Wiseman, . . . £	40	10	1¼
Lieutenant T. F. Gifford, . . .	15	7	½
„ George Gordon, ...	15	7	½
„ Walter Nugent, ...	15	7	½
„ J. T. Warren, ...	15	7	½
„ James Gordon, ...	15	7	½
„ John Beete, ...	15	7	½
„ H. M. Fitzgerald, ...	15	7	½
Assistant Surgeon John Twiss, .	15	7	½
Ensign Francis Warden, ...	15	7	½
„ William Burke, ...	15	7	½
Serjeant Edward Pellifer, . . .	7	8	4
„ Nathaniel Carlisle, ...	7	8	4
„ Thomas Williams, ...	7	8	4

Staff.

Surgeon John McNeilance, . . .	40	10	1¼
Lieutenant James Greenly, . . .	40	10	1¼
„ Robert Blackall, ...	40	10	1¼
Conductor D. Cameron, ...	7	8	4
Gunner J. Bailey, ...	7	8	4
„ R. Spencer, ...	7	8	4

JAVA.

Privates who served on the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Mornington.

Private Edward Fearon, ... £	23	14	11¼
„ C. Waggoner, ...	23	14	11¼
„ William Kellett, ...	23	14	11¼
" John Ken, ...£	23	14	11¼
„ William Whitewood, ...	11	17	6¼
„ James Robert, ...	23	14	11¼
„ John Farrell, ...	23	14	11¼
„ H. Hood, ...	23	14	11¼
„ John Acting, ...	23	14	11¼
„ P. Cluze, ...	23	14	11¼
„ Joseph O'Shaughnessy, ...	23	14	11¼

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1825.

No. 313 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. David Craw to be Staff Surgeon to the Field Force assembled in Cutch.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Chas. Scott, is appointed Deputy Medical Storekeeper to the Force. These appointments to have effect from the 1st Instant.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1825.

No. 314 of 1825.---Captain P. D. Ottey of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry is appointed to act as an Assistant in the Department of the Quarter Master General at the Presidency until further orders.---Date of appointment 10th October.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1825.

No. 315 of 1825.--- The following Cadets and Assistant Surgeons having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ships Britannia and Cambridge the former on the 10th and the latter on the 12th instant, and having produced Certificates and covenants of their several appointments on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date. The Cadets for the Cavalry are promoted to Cornets, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns. Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.

No. 464.—Mr. Henry Loundes Salmon,—Arrived on the Ship Britannia on the 12th Instant.

" 497 " George Keith Erskine,—Arrived on the Ship Cambridge on the 12th Instant.

Infantry.

No. 449.---Messrs, Adam Augusts Drummond, Arrived on the Ship Britannia on the 10th Instant.

" 459 " Thomas Malcolm Dickinson, Do. do.

" 468 " Christopher Birdwood,---Do. do.

" 469 " Henry Charles Morse,---Do. do.

" 470 " Charles Rooke,---Do. do.

" 474 " Edward Way Carleton Parry,---Do. do.

" 475 Messrs. John Brodhurst,---Arrived on the Ship Cambridge on the 12th Instant.

" 478 " John Coussmaker Heath,---Do. do.

" 486 " Charles Giberne,---Do. do.

Medical Establishment.

Messrs. John Goss,---Arrived on the Ship Britannia on the 10th Instant.

" John Crawford,---Arrived on the Ship Cambridge on the 12th Instant.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1825.

No. 316 of 1825.--- The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract (paras 6th and 7th) of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 31st June last.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 1st June 1825.

Para. 6th.---We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons on your Establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time; viz.

Mr. John Goss.

" Charles F. Owen.

7th.---We have permitted Lieut. Benjamin Justice, to return to his duty on your Establishment.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th October.

Mr. George William Anderson, Judge and Criminal Judge of Poonah and Sholapoore.

Mr. Saville Marriott, Judge and Criminal Judge of Ahmednuggur and Candeish.

Mr. William Anthony Jones, Judge and Criminal Judge of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1825.

The Hon'ble Musgrave A. H. Harris, Acting Register at Dharwar.

Bombay, Castle, 17th October 1825.

Mr. John Kentish, Judge and Criminal Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Edward Grant, Judge and Criminal Judge of Broach.

Mr. William Stubbs, Register to the Court of Judge Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. John Vibart, Acting Judge and Criminal of Amedabad.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1825.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Civil Service.

WRITERS.

Messrs. P. W. LeGeyt, H. A. Harrison, R. T. Webb, H. Brown. J. W. Muspratt, G. C. Wroughton—To be Factors from the 14th October 1825.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sect. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Through the medium of your paper, permit me to remind the Pew-openners or Pew-cleaners, if thats not a misnomer, of their duty, a neglect of which has rendered my constant attendance at Church much more expensive than could be imagined.—It will scarcely appear

credible, when I tell you, that almost every Sunday destroys the beauty of a new Gown, or a new Shawl, or a new Scarf, by the dust which is allowed to remain on the seats.

If this evil is not remedied, I shall certainly vacate my seat, as I have no idea of having boxes of expensive millinery out from the first houses in London, for no other purpose than to perform the office of dusters.

Your's, not so well pleased as might be,

PRUDENCE.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

The friends of ARCHDEACON BARNES, *being desirous of manifesting their respect for his public and private character, previously to his departure for England, propose that a Meeting be assembled at the Chief Secretary's House on Tuesday the 1st of November, at the hour of ten in the morning, for the purpose of determining on the most appropriate mode of carrying this intention into effect.*

Bombay, 21st October 1825.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1825.

The Calcutta papers announce the arrival of the Thalia, Captain Binden, from London the 14th of June; and the Grenville, Captain Manning, which sailed on the 12th of the same month.

The former has brought out His Excellency Lord Combermere the new Commander in Chief, and as a considerable degree of interest must be excited, by a change in so important a situation, as that which materially concerns every branch of the army, the following biographical sketch may be acceptable to many of our readers.

"The family name of this distinguished officer is Cotton. He entered the army at the age of fourteen, while at Westminster school; and after receiving a professional education at a military academy, he joined his corps, the Welsh Fusileers, in Dublin, as a lieutenant. This was in the year 1793. By the year 1795 he rose to be a lieutenant-colonel, and the next year he bore a part in the reduction of the Cape, whence he proceeded with his regiment to India. In the campaigns of 1798 and 1799 he served under Colonel Wellesley against Tippoo Saib, and signalized himself at Malavilly. When the Mysore war was over, he returned to England, exchanged into the light dragoons, and rose in 1805 to be major-general. In 1808 he took the 15th and 16th light dragoons to the Peninsula, and distinguished himself at their head, in the north of Portugal, and at the battle of Talavera."

"In the winter of 1809 the local rank of lieutenant-general was given to him, and at the same period he succeeded to the family estates, and a baronetage, by the death of his father, Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, who was during many years member for the county of Chester. Early in 1810 Sir Stapleton was appointed to the command of the cavalry under Viscount Wellington. As commander of the cavalry, he gave splendid proofs of his talent. He covered the retreat to Torres Vedras so effectually, that no stores or baggage were lost; he took an active part in the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; in 1811, by a night march of thirty miles, he surprised and routed a French division at Villa Garcia; before the battle of Salamanca he held a formidable force of the enemy at bay near Nave del Rey, and thus saved two division of British infantry; at Salamanca he charged three of the enemy's squares of infantry, broke them, and took more than three thousand prisoners; and he effectually protected the retreat from Burgos to the frontiers of Portugal."

"A severe wound which he received in the night, from a Portuguese picquet, obliged him to return for a while to England; but he resumed his command in 1813, and was conspicuous at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. In 1815 he was at the head of the duke of Wellington's cavalry in France, where he remained till 1817, when he was appointed governor of Barbadoes, and commander of the forces in the West Indies."

"In 1814 he was created Baron Combermere, and in the same year he married Miss Julia Greville, cousin to the earl of Warwick. He was made a knight of the bath in 1812; he also received Portuguese, Spanish, and Hanoverian orders of knighthood, and wears a cross and clasp for the various battles in which he has been engaged. He is colonel of the third regiment of dragoons, and governor of Sheerness."

PASSENGERS BY THE THALIA.—Mrs. Hawthorne, Miss Millyer, The Hon. Col. Finch, Major Kelly, Capt. Dawkins, Ensign Mundy, Captain Hawthorne, Dr. Dicken, Capts. Penny, Gage, Sage, Archer, and Agnew, Dr. Halcot, Dr. Townsend, Dr. Clerk, Messrs. Southerland, Richardson, & Johnson, Cadets.

PASSENGERS BY THE GREVILLE.—Sir John and Lady Franck, General and Mrs. Nicolls, Captain and Mrs. Pennycuik, Lieutenant and Mr. Keir, Miss Franks, Miss Lucy Francks, Miss Marshall, Miss Nicolls, Miss Paton, Capt. Dundas, H. M. 47th Regiment, Ensigns Robinson, Hewson, Campbell and Tidy. Mr. Sands, Clerk to Sir John Franks, Cadet Ramsey, Mr. Walker Free Merchant, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Hayden, Pilot Service.

We are extremely happy to learn, that an armistice of 46 days has been agreed to between the contending armies to the eastward; and hope we shall soon have the pleasure of congratulating our readers, on a final adjustment of all differences, and the return of our brave troops from a country, where so many have sunk into their graves from the baneful effects of climate, which neither strength of constitution or medical skill could resist.

The demand for machinery in England, has so rapidly increased, that workmen are not procurable, to execute more than two thirds of the orders for home supply. This appears to be the real cause of that delay; which has exhausted the patience of those, who with anxiety have been expecting a speedy trip to India in the steam vessel.

Many persons imagined the scarcity of workmen to arise from emigration, and that considerable encouragement had been held out by French manufactures to our civil engineers; but the number of Englishmen employed in France does not amount on an average to more than 500, which includes men of all occupations. Some few engineers have been tempted to give instructions to French manufactures, but strange to say notwithstanding the heavy expense attending such invitations, national vanity has generally rendered most of the attempts abortive, by the very persons who paid the bounty having insisted on the introduction of their own occasional whims, probably to mask the acknowledgement of English superiority, which had been manifested by their engagements. One of these gentlemen told his superintendent, "superiority of invention is already ours, I want you to teach our peoples hands, and not their heads, for they have already taught you!"

We regret to hear that the rage for speculation, in England is by no means confined to commercial enterprise, in which deliberate calculation may ascertain the nature of risks, and point out the means of guarding against possible disadvantages; but has extended in an extraordinary degree, to those who formerly met round the card table or rattled the dice for mere amusement: and the ladies who are seldom wanting in spirit on these occasions, have too frequently given proofs, that courage at a gaming table is by no means confined to the lords of the creation.

It is much to be feared that peace with France, is not a blessing of the magnitude generally imagined, for amongst other considerable alloys, this propensity to gambling has invariably been a contagion inseparable from a mutual intercourse between the two nations.

However, we sincerely hope, the mania will never so far subdue the good sense and delicacy of our country-women, as to afford examples corresponding with those we have lately heard of in Paris, or the scenes described by the Dutchess of Orleans in the Augustan age of the French court, the least disgusting of which is the following.

'La princesse de Léon s'etant transportée à la banque, fit crier par ses laquais: Place pour madame la princesse de Léon. Pendant ce temps, elle qui est trés-petite, se glissa dans la piece où les banquiers se tenaient avec leurs commis. Je veux des actions, dit-elle. Le commis répondit: Prenez patience, on les vend selon l'ordre des demandes; ainsi il faut que d'autres soient servis avant vous, madam. En même temps il ouvrit le tiroir où les actions étaent renfermées; la princesse se jeta dessus: le commis voulut l'en empêcher: il s'ensuivit une bataille. Compendant le commis, effrayé d'avoir battu une femme de qualité, courut dehors, et demanda: Que est donc cette princesse de Léon? Un des laquais répondit: C'est une dame de grande qualité, jeune et aimable. Eh bien, dit le commis, ce n'est donc pas celle-la? Un autre laquais s'écrie: La princesse de Léon est une petite femme, bossue

par-devant et par-derrière, et qui a les bras si longs, qu'ils pendent à terre. Oh bien, s'écria le commis, c'est celle-là.'

Reports were some time since in circulation, of the pirates having recommenced their depredations in the Persian Gulph; which caused considerable alarm amongst the merchants trading in that quarter; but we are happy to hear by a late arrival, they were wholely unfounded, or at most originated in a rumour, of some people belonging to the Sheik of Sharga having seized a horse of value and five hundred dollars which were proceeding to the Imam of Muscat, in the defence of which, some of the people were wounded and one man killed.

Subsequent to the above, it was said a Buggalah with dates, rice, and other provisions, on her way from Muscat to Abothubbee, put into Singar, where it was suspected she was laden with warlike stores for an enemy of the Wahabee Chief, Sultan Ibn Sugger, in consequence of which, a boat was despatched to the latter with information, and five armed battellahs ordered to attack the vessel, which was accordingly seized and carried into Shurga, notwithstanding she was found to contain nothing more than the merchandize before stated, which was disposed of at prices fixed by the captors.

The Imam of Muscat on hearing of the circumstance proceeded to Sharga and amicably adjusted the affair to the satisfaction of all parties.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Lieut. Cochrane, 4th Dragoons.
Lieut. J. Hawkes, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. G. J. Mant, 19th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Hobson, 1st N. E. Regt.
Ensign Robt. Long, 22d Regt. N. I.
Ensign Wm. Long, 8th Regt.
Lieut. G. Money, 3d Lt. Cav.
Lt. M. G. Willoughby, Royal Artillery.
Lt. T. Donnelly, 1st Gr. Regt.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. Brooke, 10th Regt.
Departures.—Ensign G. Pope, 22d Regt.
Lieut. N. Campbell, Dekhun Survey.
Lieut. Lewis, 4th Dragoons.
Ensign E. A. Gueria, 6th Regt. N. I.
Ensign H. Bourchier, 4th Regt. N. I.
Major Thos. Pierce, 5th Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surgeon. Love, Horse Brigade.
Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 13th Regt. B. N. I.
Capt. John McIntire, 19th Regt. N. I.

Nautical Chronicle and Naval Report.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Oct. 19th, The H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Rose, Commr. from Mandavie 13th Oct.

Do. Ship Gloriozo, Wm. King Commr. from Mandavie, 15th Oct.

Do. Arab Ship Faizrubany, T. Strector, Commr. from Bussorah 13th Sept. Muscat, 4th Oct.

20th. Portuguese Ship Lewis de Almade, Hamud Dawood Nacqudah, from Damaun 5th Oct.

23d. The H. C. Cruizer Ternate. C. J. Maillard Esq. Captain, from Bushire 18th Sept. touched at Bassadore and sailed from thence the 30th Ultimo.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang, from Surat.

24th, Ship Simpson, Henry Simpson, Commr. from Mandavie.

25th, The H. C. Ship of War Amherst, Philip Maughan Esq. Captain from Mandavie 20th Oct.

Passengers per Ternate.—Kassim Khan and suit the bearer of despatches from the King of Persia to the Indian Government.

Mr Bax. } Civil Service.
Mr. Money }

Departures.—20th, Brig Magnet, (Free Trader) John Todd, Commr. to London.

22d. Grab Seton, Hyderbhoy, Nacqudah, to Surat.

Ships Loading.

English.—James Sibbald, for London.
Lady Kennaway, for ditto.
Cambridge for ditto.
Simpson, for ditto.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Constance, for Mauritius.
Arab.—Naserutshaw, for Calcutta.
Psyche, for Persian-Gulph.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.—October, 4, H. C. C. Ship Childe Herold. W. W. West, Commander, from London 5th June.

Do. Ship Coldstream. William Hall. Commander, from London 19th May, and Madras 25th September.

5, Ship Africa. J. Sketton, Commander, from London 11th April, Isle of France, Ceylon and Madras 24th September.

Do. H. C. Yacht Nereide, S. Heather, commander, from Masulipatam 26th September.

6. Ship Malabar, H. Sketter, Commander, from Singapore 28th August, and Penang 11th September.

Do. Ship Sultan, T. Mitchell, from Madras 26th September.

Ship Africa arrived off Calcutta this morning.

Sept.—30. Brig Colonel Young, D. Roberts, Commander, from Arracan 23d September.

October 1. H. C. Ketch Trusty, J. Royce, Commander, from Cheduba 18th September.

—Ship Ceres, J. Fergusson, Commander, from Arracan 27th September.

2. Ship Susan, W. Hamilton, Commander, from Rangoon 23d September.

Passengers per Woodford from London.—Mrs. Cheek; Miss Cheek; Miss E. Ray; Miss C. Ray; Miss Peffard; Rev. Mr. Ray, and Mr. Peffard, Missionaries; Mr. Conolly, Writer; Messrs. Browne and Dougal, Free Merchants; Messrs. Sieurs E. Conolly, Littlejohn, J. Marshall, B. Marshall, and Jeffaries, Cadets. *From Madras*: Mr. Dalrymple, Cadet.

Per Jehangheer from Singapore.—D. M. Ross, Esq.; A. G. Abraham, Esq.; H. M. Saffie, Esq.; and A. M. Kaneems, Esq. *From Penang*; Captain Bunbury, 49th N. I. and Captain. Colquhoun. *From Malacca*; Mr. Edgar, Conductor.

Per Coldstream, from London.—Mr. Thomas McCripps. *From Madras*: Mrs. Heyman and two Children; Mrs. Grant; Captain Tomlinson, 13th Dragoons; Capt. Heyman, ditto; Mr. Grant; Mr. Deverell; Mr. Richards, Cadet; Mr. Dowell, Merchant; 250 Troops, exclusive of Women and Children.

Por H. C. Ship Child Harold, from London.—Mrs. Fuller; Captain Thomas Fuller, H. M. 59th Regiment, Commanding the Detachment; Lieutenant J. C. Webster, H. M. 44th Regiment; Ensign G. Green, H. M. 38th Regiment. Cornet W. V. Jillard, 16th Lancers; 151 Troops, 8 Woman and 4 Children.

Per Africa, from Isle of France.—Dr. Burke, and Mrs. Molloy. *From Ceylon*: Mr. Smith and Mr. Sime.

Passengers per Brig Colonel Young from Arracan.—Mrs. Gearson, Dr. Gearson, Field Surgeon. Captain McKinnon, Lieutenant Ramsay, and Mr. J. Ainslie, mariner.

Departures.—3, French Ship La Ville de Marseilles, R. David, commander, for Marseilles, via Mauritius and Bourbon.

8th, Ship Futta Salam, James Taylor, commander, for Rangoon.

6th, Ship Penang Merchant. R. Allport, commander, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Do. Ship Carnatic. Thomas Shipton, commander, for Penang.

Madras.

Arrivals.—Oct. 9, Brig Kent, Captain J. L. Symers, from Bimlipatam 10th, Vizagapatam 16th, Coringa 27th, and Masulipatam 30th Sept.

Do. Ship Aurora, P. Earl, from Rangoon 12th Sept.

Do. Ship Sir Thomas Munro, E. E. Arthur, from Rangoon 23d Sept.

Do. Ship Hibernia, R. Gillies, from Penang 5th Sept.

10. Commodore Hayes, L. H. Moncrief, from London 27th May, and Falmouth 5th June.

Passenger by the Minerva,—Surgeon James Stevenson, 16th Regt. N. I.

Departures.—October 4th, Ship William Money, Captain G. Cheine, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Pascoa, Captain H. Cathre, for Rangoon.

Do. French Ship Le Madras, Captain Pieck, for Pondichery.

5th, Ship Broxbournbury, Captain F. Fewson, for Calcutta.

7th, H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, for Rangoon.

8th, Brig Intchemy, Berteaux, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

9th, Ship Hope, J. F. E. Flint, for London.

Do. Ship Rockingham, C. Beach, for London,

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

Marriages.—On Thurday the 20th Inst. at St. Thomas Church by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, James Williams Esq. H. C. Civil Service to Mary, Daughter of George Evans Esq. of Barnfield Essex.

Births.—On Monday the 24th Inst. The Lady of Lieut. G. W. Blachley of 14th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

On the morning of the 16th Instant, Mrs. Evans, widow of the late Conductor W. Evans, of the Ordnance Department of a Daughter.

On Monday Morning the 17th the Lady of Lieut. R. H. H. Fawcett, 18th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

Deaths.—At Colaba on the 16th instant, of liver Complaint Alex. J. Ralph, Assistant Surgeon Queen's Royals aged 28 years, much lamented by his brother officers.

On the 18th instant of quick consumption to which he was manifestly predisposed in his native climate, the Rev. E. Frost, American Missionary, aged 38 years.

Calcutta.

Births.—At Jaun Bazar in Calcutta, on the 28th September, the Lady of Monsieur Duriep Do. Dombal, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 28th September, Mrs. William Thomson, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the evening of Wednesday, the 28th September, very suddenly, at his Residence in Doomtollah, in the 48th year of his age, Nowrojee Sorabjee, a man universally lamented. He was a Parsee Merchant, and one of the first of his Nation that settled in Calcutta. His career in life was fortunate, and he evinced a peculiar shrewdness of mind and quickness of talent in all the situations of trust in which he was placed. In Bombay, in Canton and in Calcutta, he formed friendships with Natives, Chinese, and Europeans, and was deservedly held in great respect. Whatever may be the peculiarities of different forms of Religion, it may be generally remarked that the man, who sincerely and piously observes the Ordnances of his faith will be a good member of Society. Nowrojee was a striking illustration of this fact.

He lived in the most strict observance of the form of his Religion, and most of his leisure was devoted to the sacred offices which are held of importance by the Parsees. That he spared no expense in his attention to these matters is best evinced by the very liberal sum he contributed towards the establishment of a Burying-ground for his nation in Bengal, a piece of duty which cost him no less than 35,000 Rupees. Pious without cant, liberal without affectation, he had the dignity and urbanity of the gentleman, and he was no less remarkable for the generosity of his disposition, which procured him the gratitude of many distressed Christians as well as other objects of compassion, than he was for those mild and respectful manners which gained him the esteem of the Mercantile community of this city. His memory will long be cherished with feelings of unmingled regret.

At Calcutta, on the 29th September, at the Calcutta Academy, Mrs. Frederick Lindstedt, of a son.

On the 4th October, Mrs. J. T. Bagley, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on Sunday the 2d October, the lady of Christopher Mawerson, Esq. of a son and heir.

DEATHS.-- On Wednesday, the 29th September, Mrs. T. Pereira.

At Kidderpore, on the 30th September, Mrs. Jane E. Hind, wife of Mr. William Henry Lloyd Hind, aged 17 years and 7 months.

On the 1st of October, off the Sand heads, on board the *Woodford*, Capt. Chapman, Eliza, the lady of the Rev. Edward Ray, retuning to India, in the 25th year of her age,--deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Negapatam, on the 5th October, the Lady of J. C. VANSPALL, Esq. late Civil Servant of His Netherlands Majesty, of a Son and Heir.

On Sunday, the 9th Instant, the wife of Mr. THOMAS WILMOTH, of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 3d Instant, CATHERINE, the wife of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. HUGHES, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on Sunday last, the 2d instant, W. PEACOCK, Esq. Deputy Sheriff of Madras.

At Vizagapatam, on the 3d Instant, of a remittent fever, ELIZA, second daughter of Ensign and Adjutant JONES, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, aged 13 years, four months, and ten days.

At Fort St. George, on the evening of the 10th Instant Ensign JOHN FORD, H. M. 69th Regiment, aged 28 years and 8 months.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Peter's Church, on Thursday 22d September, by the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Captain Hugh Forbes, 45th Regiment to Margaret Flyndman, youngest daughter of Major Audain, 16th Regiment.

BIRTH.—At Colombo, on the 20th September, the wife of Mr. J. Sansoni, of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, OCTOBER 3.

Prome—Despatches have been received from Brigadier-General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, at Prome, dated the 7th, 14th, and 19th of September, which contain the following intelligence.

On the evening of the 6th of September, a War Boat, with a Flag of Truce, presented itself at the advanced post of the British Army on the Irawuddy, having on board a deputation, consisting of two Chiefs and twelve followers. Upon being conducted to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL's presence, they produced a letter from the Officer, commanding the Burmese Army, addressed to the Commander of the British Forces, acknowledging in polite terms, the receipt of his previous Letters; announcing that the King's youngest Brother had been fully empowered to treat; and inviting Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL to make known the terms which the British Government proposed to offer. The Deputies added, that they were instructed to communicate verbally, the desire of their Government for Peace, and to enlarge on the benefits which would accrue to both Countries, from the restoration of friendship, an object which they understood the English also to be anxious to accomplish.—Suitable replies having been given, the Chiefs then asked, whether Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL would in return for their having been sent to the British Camp, allow two of his Officers to visit the Burman Commander, at Meaday, observing, that such a compliment would be received as a gratifying mark of confidence, and a pledge of the sincerity of his desire for Peace. To this measure Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL readily assented, and selected for the mission, Lieutenant Colonel TIDY, the Deputy Adjutant General, and (at the recommendation of Captain AEXANDLR, R. N.) Lieut. SMITH, of His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, with Mr. SARKIES MANOOK, as Interpreter.

The following day, a further conference took place, during which it was arranged that the Officers composing the British Mission should be empowered to conclude an Armistice for a period of 40 days, with the Burmese Commander, and settle a convenient spot for a meeting between Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, and the Negociators from the Court of Ava.

Lieutenant Colonel TIDY proceeded to Meaday on the 12th, where he met with a most polite and friendly reception; and returned to Prome on the morning of the 19th of September.

The following is the substance of the Armistice concluded on the 17th of September, by Lieutenant Colonel TIDY, and Lieutenant SMITH, on the part of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, and by ATTAWNON MENJEE, MEEHA MENLA, Rajah, and the WOONDOOCK MEHA SEEREE SEN KEEYAH, duly authorized by SAIDO MENJEE MAHA MENGOON, the First Minister of the King of Ava.

1st. Cessation of hostilities from the date of the Armistice to the 17th day of October.

2d. The first Minister of the King, with full powers, will meet the British authorities, fully qualified by their Government, half-way between the two Armies, on the 2d of October, to enter into negociations for the re-establishment of peace and amity.

3d. A line of demarkation to be drawn between the two Armies, commencing at Comma, on the western bank of the Irawuddy, and continuing along the road to Thongo. The respective parties engaging to prevent their Troops passing the said Line, and further giving assurance that all Detachments shall be immediately recalled to their own side. No forward movement to be made by either Army before the 18th of October.

4th.—Two Officers from each army to meet on the 23d of September, to mark off the ground for the encampment of the respective Chiefs, and to make arrangements preparatory to the meeting of the Commissioners.

5th.—The State of the First Minister absolutely requiring that he shall not move without a train of 500 men with Fire Arms, and 500 with Swords, the British Comander will be attended by an equal number should he deem it expedient.

The Despatches further state, that the Troops continued healthy at Prome, and the sick return were daily improving. At Rangoon all apprehension of an attack had subsided--the alarm appears to have had its origin in the circumstance of the Enemy having reinforced his Post at Tongho, with a body of between two and three thousand men. Measures were in progress for assembling a Force at Pegu early in the cold weather.

EUROPE.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.—Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated the 4th inst. :—"The Duke of Orleans returned to Paris much dissatisfied with the reception which he experienced on the road to Rheims, particularly that part of it where he is 'Seigneur du Pays.' When he was considered an Opposition Prince, he never travelled into that part of France without being hailed by shouts of 'Vive le Duc d'Orleans!' Royal favour has, it seems, altered this mode of reception into cold indifference. Wherever he stopped to change horses, the *champenois* stared and walked away without taking further notice. Talking of this Prince, who has really considerable merit, I must take the opportunity of mentioning two or three little facts, which may appear curious. Every body knows that he is excessively rich, but it is not as generally known that he is his own steward and accountant. The Duke knows his receipts and expenditure to a centime. If he builds, he superintends, and ascertains the cost of the materials. Where he farms, he is his own chapman. He cuts no grass to make hay, because he might have idle fellows who would make two days' work of one and the hay might be wasted. He therefore goes into his fields with those who wish to purchase, and sells the grass as it stands, so that all the expense of converting it into hay and of its removal falls upon the purchaser. He then calculates how much hay his horses ought to eat in a year, and purchases at the best rate to that extent. He does the same also with his corn. Then the Duke has no kitchen, and consequently no cooks. He is supplied by a *traiteur* at so much per dish; and here he is so economical in the prices, that one *traiteur* has, it is said in Paris, failed by the undertaking. What is left at the Duke's table belongs to the *traiteur*, who supplies the upper servants with it at so much per head; and what is left there, goes on the same principle to the lower servants—for all are upon board wages. The Duchess is equally careful in her way; and thus the enormous fortune of the Duke becomes daily more considerable."

Bell's Weekly Messenger, June 12.

FRACAS IN HIGH LIFE.

In a part of our impression yesterday we stated that a Nobleman had been grossly insulted in one of the squares at the West end of the town, by one of the parties connected with the fracas at the Chester Race Ball, on the 4th May last. On that occasion, a Mr. FITZGERALD and a Mr. RAWLINS had incurred the displeasure of the company, and were expelled by the Noblemen and Gentlemen present, among

whom was the Earl of WILTON, the second son of Earl GROSVENOR. Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. RAWLINS have since spared no pains, by letters in a Morning Paper, as well as by other means, to provoke some of the parties, by whom they had been expelled, to a duel; and among the rest, the Earl of WILTON: the Committee and the principal Gentlemen who were at the Ball, however, unanimously decided that the conduct of Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. RAWLINS did not entitle them to call on any single individual for satisfaction, when their expulsion was unanimous. Disappointed in their endeavours to procure that satisfaction which Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. RAWLINS demanded, Mr. FITZGERALD on Thursday, proceeded on horseback to Grosvenor-square, and, it is reported, shook a horse whip in front of the windows of No. 12, where the Earl of WILTON lives; he is also said to have thrown cards on the pavement, bearing a drawing of a horse whip, and inscribed "For the Earl of WILTON."

The Earl of WILTON and his elder brother, Lord BELGRAVE, were invited to dine out on Thursday evening, and at half-past seven o'clock the carriage of the Earl of WILTON drew up to No. 14, the residence of Lord BELGRAVE, who had no sooner entered the carriage, than Mr. FITZGERALD, mistaking him, it is supposed, for the Earl of WILTON, came up, and struck at his Lordship violently through the window, which was open at the time; Lord BELGRAVE immediately leaped out of the carriage to resent so gross an outrage by a person he had never offended, and followed Mr. FITZGERALD on foot, but he did not wait for his Lordship, but galloped off at full speed, and made his escape. A warrant has been issued against Mr. FITZGERALD, but the Officers have not yet been able to serve it on him.

The following is given in a Morning Paper, by one of the parties, as the origin and state of this dispute at the Chester Race Ball:

"The Gentlemen assembled at the Chester Race Ball, on the 4th of May last, feel themselves called upon, by the extraordinary measures since resorted to by Messrs. FITZGERALD and RAWLINS, to state what the conduct of those persons on that occasion was.

"Early in the evening of the night of the Ball, Messrs. FITZGERALD and RAWLINS were observed, by several persons present, to behave uncivilly; and afterwards Mr. FITZGERALD, whilst the dancing was going on, sat on a front bench at the top of the room, with his legs thrust forward, so as very much to annoy, those who were dancing; and, at their request, Mr. BUCKLEY WILLIAMS, one of the Stewards, begged him to move to the bench behind, to which Mr. FITZGERALD gave a rude answer, and at the same time put a card into Mr. WILLIAMS's hands. When the dancing ceased, they retired into another room, and Mr. RAWLINS, as the friend of Mr. FITZGERALD, joined them; several other Gentlemen, amongst whom was Mr. IKIN, entered also. After a short discussion, the parties re-entered the ball-room, and Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. RAWLINS kept walking round the room, making offensive observations on what had occurred, as they came near any of the Gentlemen who had been in the adjoining room with them; and on Mr. IKIN getting up from his seat, with his wife on his arm Mr. FITZGERALD, in company with Mr. RAWLINS, came up with evident intention to insult him. Mr. IKIN then sat down, and Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. RAWLINS approached the bench where Mr. IKIN was sitting with his wife and daughter, and Mr. FITZGERALD used the following language, which can be testified by a Gentleman present:

"Now, look at that fellow; he is doing the exact same thing, for the doing of which he said I was not a Gentleman. If the brute could hear reason, I would soon convince him that it was he that was no Gentleman; but the brute will not hear reason."

"The company present thought this direct insult to a respectable Gentleman, in company with his wife and daughter, coupled with their previous conduct, so opposite to every thing like gentlemanly behaviour, that they requested Mr. WILLIAMS, a steward (Lord GREY not being present), to desire Messrs. FITZGERALD and RAWLINS to leave the room. Whilst this was passing, a general cry of "turn them out" was raised, and a rush immediately followed, by which they were forced out of the room."

[*The Star, June* 11, 1825.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Pau, May 25.

The Spaniards, B. Vinzenzo and C. Lateri, both of the most forbidding and ferocious appearance, were indicted for the murder of two of their countrymen. The crime had been perpetrated in a secluded and wild part of the Pyrenees; but, fortunately for the ends of justice, these men, unknowingly, had destroyed their victims within the French territory, only a few yards from a small rivulet that forms a boundary to the two countries. Had the murder been committed on the Spanish side of the rivulet, which is not above five feet in width, this banditti would probably have escaped. The Spanish police are so dilatory, or take such ineffectual means in the detection of crime, that many horrid murders remain unpunished. It appeared in evidence, that a French shepherd, returning late in the evening to his cottage, and being obliged to cross the above-mentioned rivulet, observed the body of a man, stripped of his clothes, his head and shoulders in the water, as if he had fallen into the stream. When he had drawn out the body he observed several deep gashes in the abdomen and breast; the head was crushed in so shocking a manner that the features could not be distinguished. Terrified at the horrid sight, he ran to his house, and a youth was immediately despatched to the nearest village to inform the Mayor of the dreadful tale. The police repaired to the spot, and, after searching the thickets and caverns which abound in this place, they discovered the body of another man, also in a state of nudity, stabbed in twenty different parts, the wounds appeared to be inflicted with a bayonet. A silk handkerchief, a knife of foreign manufacture, and two or three small bits of paper, on which were words in Spanish, and found near the spot, caused the police to conjecture that the deed of blood had been perpetrated by Spaniards. No person had witnessed the crime; it was therefore probable that the wretches had escaped into the mountains, and consequently out of the French jurisdiction. Inquiries were made by the inhabitants in that part of the Pyreness, within three miles, of this place, but to no purpose. At the expiration of five days, a decripit old woman, whose hovel is in the most isolated and barren part of the mountain, recollected that on the day of the murder (25th Sept.) two stout, ill-looking men, arrived at her dwelling and asked her to give them some goat's milk, with which having supplied them, they paid her three reals, and departed; they said they were going to cross the rivulet which separates Spain from France, although they had apparently arrived from the latter country. Their looks betrayed them, as having been guilty of some act of violence, and the old woman remarked that a part of their dress was wet, as if they had been recently washing it. When the police had obtained this information gendarmes were sent in every direction. It was at length ascertained that two men, answering the description given by the old woman, had been seen in the town of Pau. All the inns and public-houses were searched, but they were not to be found. A laundress, hearing of the inquiries made by the police, and also of the shocking murder, called upon one of the officers, and stated, that two men had left a bundle of linen a few days before, saying that they would call for it when it was washed. They accounted for the spots of blood that were spread over two shirts—one of them had recently been bled: during the night the bandage had become loosened, and that circumstance was the cause of their bloody appearance. Search was now made in the vicinity of the town, and the two wretches were discovered in a miserable hovel that had been abandoned. One hundred and forty francs in gold were found in the possession of both. The widows of the unfortunate victims appeared on the trial as witnesses; they recognised the linen and clothes of their husbands, and stated that they had received 280 francs for some goods they had sold, and were proceeding to Pau to make a purchase. They were respectable Spanish tradesmen. The Jury were unanimous in their verdict. The two murderers were condemned to be guillotined.

The gigantic stature and the ferocious aspect of these men struck terror into all who beheld them. They heard the sentence of death without exhibiting any emotion. A savage smile played upon their lips. One of them said, "It is right that I should loss my head; I have deprived many persons of their's!" And when this monster was led from the bar, he burst out into a convulsive, diabolical laugh.

Three hundred men could not carry the weight of the National Debt in ten pound bank notes, 512 of which weigh one pound. Supposing the debt to be only 726 millions of pounds sterling, it would weigh 142,650 lbs. which, for 300 men, would be 476 lbs. each.

A few days ago was sold, at Evans's, Pall-mall, for 33*l.* 12s, to the Duke of Buckingham, the first tract ever published upon America. It was the celebrated Letter of Columbus, which was long supposed to have been lost, and was unknown to Robertson when he wrote his History of America. There were two editions printed, one with a date and the other without. So excessively rare is this edition with a date, that it has been said that the only copy besides this is the one formerly in the possession of Don J. A. Conde, and now in the library of the Right Hon. T. Grenville, and published May, 1493.

The late Dr. Arnold is said to have engaged with the Managers of Covent-garden theatre, of his day, to supply, compile, and arrange the whole of the music in *The Maid of the Mill* for the sum of twelve pounds.

We see by the Dublin Papers that the Irish Catholics are resolved on having another Association and another Rent. We hope the Legislature will not again interfere with them in either of those measures. We would leave them to themselves entirely either to meet and make, or hear speeches, or to collect

or subscribe money for the payment of either Counsellors, Solicitors, or Secretaries. Most things of this description are best left to themselves to die natural deaths in their own way. There can be no doubt but that Mr. O'Connell and others must be much chagrined at the slippery trick that has been played them by the Irish part of the English Ministry; and as the only revenge they can take is to vent their spleen in speechs—the best way will be to let them speechify with impunity.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated May 23, 1826.—The Inspector-General of Infantry has received letters from most of the Colonels of regiments in the Peninsula, stating that having exhausted all the measures suggested by the circumstances to support the soldiers, they are now under the necessity of informing him, that they can no longer answer for the subordination or discipline of the troops under their command, and they thus think it but due to themselves to give him early information of the state in which they find themselves, in order that the blame of what may hereafter happen may not attach to them. Although the Government is most anxious, and necessarily so, to keep the Royal Guards in good humour, by paying them regularly, yet even in that quarter difficulties are beginning to make themselves felt, so much so, that there is a very liberal giving of leave of absence to those soldiers who belong to the provinces, in order by that means to diminish the difficulties of pay-day. But it is not unlikely that before long, they will be obliged to give leave of absence to whole companies, from the impossibility of any longer maintaining them. The Treasurer-General, Sorest, has intimated to the commissioners for clothing the army, the expense of which is calculated at thirty-four millions of reals (204,000*l.*) that he can only pay the bills already drawn, but that as to future ones he has no funds to meet them. It is in vain that he has written to all the provincial Intendants to send him up all the money they can scrape together, he is only answered by complaints from these Intendants, that they cannot procure sufficient even for their local necessities, and that the most serious consequences may be expected, if the Government do not supply them with funds. A few words upon M. Sorest may not be uninteresting. He is a native of Andalusia, and a man of low intrigue and considerable effrontery. He is in league with some of the *employes* of the Palace, at whose instigation the King sends for him whenever he has need of money for his private expenses. Sorest, after many difficulties, and stating that he must borrow the money on his own responsibility and at a great sacrifice, lends his Majesty at the modest interest of twelve per cent per month. By this means he has become one of the richest capitalists in Spain, and yet he is one of the most confirmed misers. He generally contrives to dine with one or other of his acqnaintances, to avoid the expense of lighting a fire in his own kitchen. He is without children and has deserted his wife. It is scarcely necessary to add, that he takes care to repay himself the loans made to the King with the first money that comes into the Treasury. The degree framed by M. Recacho, Superintendent of Police, against speaking or writing on political affairs, which I mentioned in my last, has been approved of by the King, and is now published. It contains several articles, forbidding under most severe penalties every species of discussion, public or private by speaking or writing upon the acts of Government, the characters of Ministers, or other public functionaries, the proceeding of the tribunals &c. All coffee-house and hotel-keepers are requested to give immediate information to the public, should such discussions be attempted in their establishments. It is reported to-day, that the Members of the Cabinet adverse to M. Zea have capitulated with him, and that all the present Ministers will preserve their places, with the exception, however, of M. Aymeric, Minister of War, who, notwithstanding the support of the Ultra Royalists, will, most probably, be replaced by General Senor de Contreras. The latter and Aymeric are mortal enemies, Aymeric having taken away the Captain-Generalship of Galicia from him, because he was too tolerant towards the *Negros*. M. Claudie Pinillos having concluded his bargain relative to the Intendance-General of Havannah, as I mentioned to you in my last, left this yesterday for Aranjuez, from whence he will repair to Cadiz, where a French frigate is waiting to take him out. The agents sent by Government into various foreign countries, to contract loans, have written to say that there is no chance of their succeeding. A detachment of troops sent from this the last week to attack some of the bands that infest the neighbourhood of the capital, have brought in eight prisoners, who were immediately condemned to be hung by the famous General Chaperon, President of the Military Commission. This popular tragedy will take place on the 26th instant. A rather numerous band appeared yesterday, at *Puente Largo*, which is only a league from Aranjuez. Perequillo, with a well-mounted guerilla, continues to keep his position between Aranjuez and La Guardra, M. Albizu, at the head of 50 lancers and 150 foot, has left Aranjuez in pursuit of him. A few days back, Periquillo and his troop suddenly appeared close to the *Casa de las Vacas* (the royal dairy), which is only a quarter of a league from Aranjuez, and in the very park belonging to the Royal residence. The King, who happened at the moment to be visiting the dairy, was dreadfully alarmed. The Sacristan of Barajos, (a village two leagues from Madrid), was executed about three months ago, for having been in communication with a constitutional guerilla—his son is now at the head of a strong guerilla, and as his chief object is to revenge the death of his father, he shows no mercy to the Royalists who fall into his hands.

The Morning Herald, June 9.

Madrid, May 26, 1825

It is presumed that the numerous conferences held by the Ministers among themselves, as well as with the Camarilla, both here and at the Sitio, relate to a question of equal importance with the necessities of the State, no less than a recognition of the Independence of the South American States, urged as it is by the French Minister. The late decree, protesting a[illegible]tion, or limiting the prerogative, [illegible]ed, just as every other decree, [illegible]ed a fortnight after its birth—[illegible]s any other. On coming into [illegible]ermudez forgot to insure a declaration of his sentiments as is customary. He was stigmatized as a freemason; some said one thing, some said another. He was reminded of what he ought to have done, and he immediately did it—better late than never—he is no longer spoken against, and is firmer in his seat thanever. He has joined the other Ministers to him, and the idea of a change has now died away. The French wish to extend their commerce, and it would be both glorious and profitable to prevail with Old Spain, and to announce the measure to the New States, as brought about by their influence.

A very few months back was issued a positive order against granting monopolies or privileges of any kind. Scarce a day has passed in which that peremptory mandate has not been contradicted, and a licence may be had almost for asking—that is, paying for. One was lately obtained for importing 200 tons of cotton goods at a duty of 18 per cent. Spanish, and 25 per cent foreign flag, and a Frenchman has just got another for 600 tons on like conditions.

To such a state have come the necessities of the Government, that the few troops in the provinces are obliged to resort to open force to get their pay and rations. The circulation of money is stopped, and what little is got by the Government agents, is absorbed by their numerous dependents long before it can reach the Treasury. At Sevile, a short time back, the soldiers of the Prince's cavalry regiment, in a fit of desperation, being literally starving, headed by their Colonel, proceeded to various of the Government authorities to demand money, but none had any—every thing was done to convince them of the fact. They at last went to the Administrator of the Sinking Fund, (the agent for collecting its assignation, in the provinces), he told them he had money, but it could not be touched—it was a sacred deposit. All their pressing intreaties were of no avail—he was inflexible, and No, no, was his answer to every proposition—but that being their only resource, they entered and demanded it instantly to be given up. The officers searched and soon found one of the strong boxes, containing 50,000 dollars, or 10,000*l.*, which they emptied, and giving a receipt, brought away with them. The Captain-General was soon informed of it, and he sent the Colonel to Aranjuez to explain. The King has approved of the proceeding. The Captain-General of Granada taking this for a precedent, has done the same with the money collected there for the Sinking Fund also, and this is likely to be followed up every where else, where a dificiency in the ordinary funds exists. Such extremity is sufficiently indicative of what must take place shortly if the Constitutional Loans are not recognized, so as to enable them to obtain a new loan upon sufficient security.

Such has been the extent of smuggling wheat on the Mediterranean coast, that it has been thought most expedient to admit the importation on a duty equal to 10 per quarter until the 30th of June next. The wheat harvest is not likely to prove so abundant as was anticipated—the rains were not early enough—the price, in consequence, which had fallen to about 45 per quarter, has risen again, and is now at 50, the average in Madrid. The crop of barley is secure, and will be large.

UNION-HALL.

Yesterday *Messrs. Bacon* and *Bailey* two students of the University of Cambridge, were brought before the Sitting Magistrate, charged with creating a riot and disturbance in Vauxhall Gardens.

Hall, the chief constable stated that at an early hour the night before, as he was standing near the water gate entrance into the gardens, he observed the two defendants, accompanied by several gentlemen, pass into the promenade; they, one and all, appeared well primed with wine and seemed to have come there for the purpose of having a *row*. Hall observed several of them rudely push against many ladies of distinction, in their career down one of the walks. They all separated in parties, and mingled among the multitude who were collected around the orchestra. Presently after the band had finished a piece of music, loud shouts of "Cambridge for ever!" resounded through the gardens, and five or six young men abreast were seen running as fast as they could up and down one of the walks, jostling against, and upsetting all who came in contact with them. The chief constable directed all those under him to be on the alert, and take into custody the very first they could. This, however, was not to be so easily accomplished, for the unruly party being composed of young and robust men, on perceiving any one who had the appearance of an officer approach them, took to their heels, and were off. At length Mr. Bacon, who was one of the noisiest amomg them, was secured by one of the constables, and a terrible job he had to get him along, that gentleman offering to fight, either for twenty sovereigns or for love, and upon his refusal to accept the challenge, he received a blow in the face from Mr. Bacon, who appeared determined to have visited the place for no other motive than to excite confusion and disorder amongst the company. Grassmith, the constable, not wishing to press the assault upon Mr. Bacon, he was merely expelled from the gardens at the time, and subsequently, upon his promise of behaving better, he was re-admitted, but scarcely a quarter of an hour had elapsed, before the "Cambridge party" had assembled together in one of the supper-rooms, and here a scene of tumult and confusion arose which exceeded description. Mr. Hughes, one of the conductors of the Gardens, while endeavouring to appease the party, got a severe blow in the face, from Mr. Bailey, who by this time had jumped on one of the tables, stripped off his coat and offered to fight any six picked men in the Gardens, one down and another come on, for fifty pounds. His challenge, however, being rejected, he began to play away with his fists and feet on all that stood within his reach, assisted by his friend, the other defendant, who was strong and active, and dealt about his blows with unsparing hands, the objects of this latter gentleman's attack being chiefly the constables, many of whom received kicks and bruises in the affray. After great difficulty, Mr. Bailey was at length dragged from his elevated situation on the table, with the loss of one of the skirts of his coat, and placed in the watch-house contiguous to the Gardens, and shortly afterwards his friend Mr. Bacon was put into the same place, having had the sleeve of his coat completely torn off before he gave in. When they were taken prisoners, the rest of their friends quickly departed, and the scene of disturbance, which had been kept up for a considerable time, subsided.

Both the defendants declared, that they were not conscious of having struck any one, but admitted that they were rather merry; one thing, however, they both could assert in truth, and that was that they had been roughly handled by the officers, and afterwards locked up in a dark and dismal place, where there was neither bed nor comfort of any kind.

Mr. Hughes having interceded in their behalf, they were fined five shillings each for being drunk, and ordered to pay all expenses.

The Morning Herald, June 10.

Blight in Fruit Trees.—Wherever you see a branch of a tree either blighted or eaten by insects, take a shoemaker's awl, and pierce the lower part of the branch into the wood; then pour in a drop or two of quicksilver, and stop the hole with a small piece of wood. In a day or two, the insects not only upon that branch, but upon the rest of the branches, will fall and die, and the blights will cease.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

The French Papers state that a lady, who is an inveterate card-player, has been delivered of a male child, which has in its right check an accurately designed figure of the King of Clubs!

Hampshire Telegraph, June 13.

PARLIAMENTARY INTILLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MAY 17.

Dr. PHILLIMORE presented a petition from the Rev. Dr. Owen, against the London tithe bill.

LONDON TITHE BILL.

Mr. Alderman WOOD moved the second reading of this bill. He said it appeared to the promoters of this measure, that it would be highly desirable to have an examination into the merits of the subject before a committee of the house. The parish was willing to leave the question to be decided by any individual; or, if the Lord Chancellor would send it for trial by a jury, they would be content with that; but they resisted the enormous claim made by the rector for payment of tithes under a deed, the enrolment of which could not be proved.

Mr. COURTENAY thought this was an extraordinary attempt to interfere with the rights of individuals. By an act of the 37th Henry VIII. it was enacted, that a decree therein mentioned should be enrolled, after which it should have the effect of a statute itself. By that decree, a rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound was made payable to the persons entitled to the tithes by the inhabitants of certain parishes in the city of London, included in that act. From that period to the present these tithes had been dealt with by the persons entitled to them as they would have dealt with rent-charges, or any other property to which their title was unquestionable. With respect to the enrolment, the evidence of presumption with respect to an event which took place 300 years ago would be admitted in this as it must in every other case. In the year 1647, an issue was tried, in which the question of the enrolment had arisen, and the jury upon that occasion found that the decree had been duly enrolled. Would the house, after this finding entertain a bill, the preamble of which set forth the assumption that there had been no such enrolment? [He hoped, after this statement, that such an encroachment on private property would not receive the sanction of the legislature, and that the house would not be put to the expense of going into a committee. The hon. member concluded by moving that the bill be rejected.

Mr. Alderman BRIDGES supported the bill.

Mr. WYNN opposed the bill, because the principle upon which it was founded might be applied to shake the possession of all the private property throughout the kingdom. The claim of the impropriator rested upon an act of Parliament, and was confirmed by the finding of a jury. If the decision in the Court of Chancery or elsewhere had been wrong, let an appeal be brought to the House of Lords, but he would not consent that the doors of this house should be opened to an attempt like that which was made by the persons promoting this bill. He had often thought that even for public purposes the house had been too ready to interfere with private property; but in all these instances it should be remembered that a full compensation had been made to the persons interested.

Mr. J. SMITH said a few words in opposition to the bill.

Mr. CALCRAFT said he had been informed, that upon the trial to which the hon. member for Exeter alluded, the enrolment had not been brought into question. He thought that it was at least fair, that a new issue for the trial of that question should now be granted. He agreed that it was of the deepest importance to preserve the rights of property and to maintain old and settled decisions. In the case of the fire of London, the Parliament had dealt with the property of the church for the benefit of churchmen; he thought, therefore, that they might now do so for the relief of the parish. Last year he had carried a bill providing a compensation for the rector of St. Andrew's Holborn, and having the concurrence of the excellent Duchess of Buccleuch, and of the Bishop of London, he had experienced no difficulty. He wished for the trial of an issue for the purpose of ascertaining the question of the enrolment, upon which the whole subject turned, and which would put an end to all litigation.

Mr. COURTENAY explained, and referred to the report of a case tried in the year 1647, in which the question of the enrolment had been raised, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. PEEL felt it unnecessary, after the explanation given by his hon. and learned friend, to say more than a very few words on this subject. He could not but suspect that this bill had been drawn by the hon. Alderman (Wood) himself. At the period of the act the clergy made the same complaint as they did now, that "the citizens for their riches were very stout, and would not pay." The act had been passed in consequence; and now the citizens of the present day, not less stout nor more willing to pay than those of Henry VIII.'s time (a laugh), came down, backed by the hon. alderman, and asked the house to violate the rights of private property. During the present session an amicable arrangement had been made between the rector of the parish of Bishopsgate (now the Bishop of Chester) and his parishoners. He was willing that every thing which was practicable should be done to effect such arrangements wherever similar disputes existed, but he opposed a bill which, like the present, attacked private rights.

Mr. W. SMITH agreed that the principle of the bill could not be supported.

Mr. Alderman WOOD said that the measure before the house had not been resorted to until all means of obtaining the trial of an issue had been attempted and had failed.

After a few words from Mr. BURRELL and Mr. CALCRAFT, the amendment was put, and carried without a division.—The bill was therefore rejected.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to postpone the bringing up the report on the increase of the judges' salaries. If it were intended to give to the puisne judges a salary as large as that of the Speaker of this

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

THE SUBALTERN.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. VII.

ABOUT an hour after sunrise, on the following morning, the tents and baggage, which had been left on the Spanish side of the river, came up; and we were once more enabled to shelter ourselves against the inclemency of the weather. And it was well that their arrival was not longer deferred, for we had hardly time to pitch the former, when a heavy storm of wind and rain began, which, lasting with little intermission during two whole days, rendered our situation the reverse of agreeable. The position which we occupied, was, moreover, exceedingly exposed, our camp stretching along the ridge of a bleak hill, totally bare of every description of wood; indeed, the only fuel now within our reach, consisted of furze, the green and prickly parts of which we chopped and gave as forage to our horses, whilst the stems and smaller branches supplied us with very indifferent material for our fires.

The left column of the army had not long established itself in France, when crowds of suttlers, and other camp-followers, began to pour in. These persons, taking possession of such of the enemy's huts as had escaped the violence of our soldiers, opened their shops in due form along the high road, and soon gave to the spot which they occupied the appearance of a settled village during the season of a fair, when booths, and caravans of wild-beasts, crowd its little street. This village became, before long, a favourite resort of the idle, and of such as still retained a few dollars in their purses, and many were the bottles of nominal brown-stout which, night after night, were consumed at the sign of the "Jolly Soldier."

I hardly recollect any period of my active life more devoid of interesting occurrences, than that which intervened between the crossing of the Spanish border, and the advance of the army towards Bayonne. We continued on the heights of Andage, from the 8th of October till the 9th of November, during the greater part of which time the weather was uncommonly severe, cold showers of rain unceasingly falling, and tremendous gusts of wind prevailing; indeed, we began to fear at last, that nothing more would be done this season, and that we should either retire to the towns of Irun and Fontarabia, or spend the winter under canvas. That we were wantonly kept here, no one imagined. On the contrary, we were quite aware, that nothing but the protracted fall of Pampeluna hindered our advance, and joyful was the news which at length reached us, that that important city had surrendered.

Of course, I did not confine myself to my tent, or within the bounds of the camp, all this while. I shot and fished, as usual—made excursions to the rear and to the front, as the humour directed, and adopted every ordinary expedient to kill time. On these occasions adventures were not always wanting, but they were for the most part such as would excite but little interest were they repeated. I recollect one, however, which deserves narration, more perhaps than the others, and that I will detail.

Whilst the British army occupied its position along the Spanish bank of the Bidaossa, a vast number of desertions took place; insomuch as to cause a serious deminution of its strength. As this was an event which had but rarely occurred before, many opinions were hazarded as to its cause. For my own part, I attributed it entirely to the operation of superstitious terror on the minds of the men, and for this reason. It is generally the custom, in planting sentinels in the immediate presence of an enemy—to station them in pairs, so that one may patrol as far as the next post, whilst the other remains steady on his ground. Perhaps, too, the wish of giving greater confidence to the men themselves, may have some weight in dictating the measure; at all events, there can be no doubt that it produces this effect. Such, however, was the nature of the ground covered by our picquets among the Pyrenees, that in many places there was hardly room for a couple of sentinels to occupy a single post, whilst it was only at the mouths of the various passes that two were more desirable than one for securing the safety of the army. Rugged as the country was, however, almost every foot of it had been the scene of action, whilst the dead, falling among rocks and cliffs, were left, in various instances, from necessity, unburied; and exactly in those parts where the dead lay unburied, single sentinels were planted. That both soldiers and sailors are frequently superstitious, every person knows; nor can it be pleasant for the strongest minded among them to spend two or three hours of a stormy night beside a mangled and half-devoured carcase; indeed I have been myself, more than once, remonstrated with, for desiring as brave a fellow as any in the corps, to keep guard near one of his fallen comrades. "I don't care for living men," said the soldier; "but, for Godsake, sir, don't keep me beside *him*;" and wherever I could yield to the remonstrance, I invariably did so. My own opinion, therefore, was, that many of our sentries became so overpowered by superstition, that they could not keep their ground. They knew, however, that if they returned to the picquet, a severe punishment awaited them; and hence they went over to the enemy, rather than endure the misery of a diseased imagination.

As a proof that my notions were correct, it was remarked, that the army had no sooner descended from the mountains, and taken up a position which required a chain of double sentinels to be renewed, than desertion in a very great degree ceased. A few instances, indeed, still occurred, as will always be the case where men of all tempers are brought together, as in an army; but they bore not the proportion of one to twenty towards those which took place among the Pyrenees. To put a top to this entirely, a severe order was issued, positively prohibiting every man from passing the advanced videttes; and it was declared, that whoever was caught on what is termed the neutral ground—that is, on the ground between the enemy's out-posts and our own, should henceforth be treated as a deserter.

I had ridden towards the front one morning, for the purpose of visiting a friend in the 5th division, when I learned, that three men had been seized a few days before, half-way between the two chains of posts, and that one of them had confessed that their intention was to desert. A court-martial was immediately ordered; the prisoners were condemned to be shot; and this was the day on which the sentence was to be carried into execution. I consequently found the division, on my arrival, getting under arms; and being informed of the circumstances, I determined, after a short struggle with my weaker feelings, to witness the proceeding.

It was altogether, a most solemn and impressive spectacle. The soldiers took their stations, and formed their ranks, without speaking a word; and they looked at one another with that peculiar expression, which, without seeming to imply any suspicion of the impropriety of the measure, indicated great reluctance to become spectators of it. The same feeling evidently pervaded the minds of the officers; indeed you could almost perceive the sort of shudder which ran through the frames of all who were on parade.

The place appointed for the execution was a little elevated plain, a few hundred yards in front, of the camp, and near the picquets from which the culprits had deserted. Hither the different battalions directed their steps, and the whole division being formed into three sides of a hollow square, the men grounded their arms, and stood still. At the vacant side of this square, a grave was dug, the earth, which had been excavated, being piled upon on its opposite bank; and this, as the event proved, was the spot to be occupied by the prisoners.

We had stood thus about five minutes, when the muffled drums of the corps to which the culprits belonged, were heard beating the dead-march; and they themselves, handcuffed and surrounded by their guards, made their appearance. One was a fine young man, tall, and well-made; another was a dark, thick-set, little man, about forty years of age; and the third had nothing remarkable in his countenance, except an expression of deep cunning and treachery. They all moved forward with considerable firmness, and took their stations on the mound, when, attention being ordered, a staff-officer advanced into the centre of the square, and read aloud the proceedings of the Court. By these, sentence of death was passed upon all three, but the most villainous-looking among them was recommended to mercy, on the score of his having added the guilt of treachery to his other crimes.

As soon as the reading was finished, the prisoners were commanded to kneel down upon the ground, and a handkerchief was tied over the eyes of each. Whilst this was doing, I looked round, not so much from curiosity as to give a momentary relief to my own excited feelings, upon the countenances of the soldiers. They were, one and all of them, deadly pale, whilst the teeth of the many were set closely together, and their very breaths seemed to be repressed. It was altogether a most harrowing moment.

The eyes of the prisoners being now tied up, the guard was withdrawn from around them, and took post about ten yards in their front. As soon as this was done, the same staff-officer who had read the proceedings of the trial, calling to the informer by name, ordered him to rise, for that the commander of the forces had attended to the recommendation of his judges and spared his life. But the poor wretch paid no attention to the order; I question, indeed, whether he heard it; for he knelt there as if rooted to the spot, till a file of men removed him in a state of insensibility. What

the feelings of his companions in crime must have been at this moment I know not, but their miseries were of short duration; for, a signal being given about sixteen soldiers fired, and they were instantly numbered with the dead. The little man, I observed, sprang into the air when he received his wounds, the other fell flat upon his face! but neither gave the slightest symptom of vitality after.

The discharge of the muskets in the face of the culprits, was followed by a sound as if every man in the division had been stifled for the last five minutes, and now at length drew in his breath. It was not a groan nor a sigh, but a sob, like that which you unconsciously utter after dipping your head under water; and now all excitement was at an end. The men were dead; they died by musket-shots; and these were occurrences, viewing them in the abstract, far too common to be much regarded. But in order to give to the execution its full effect, the division formed into open column of battalions, and marched round the grave, on the brink of which the bodies lay; after which each corps filed off to its tents, and long before dark the scene of the morning was forgotten. Not but that it produced a good effect, by checking the prevalence of the offence of which it was the punishment; but pity soon died away, and every feeling of disgust, if, indeed, any such feeling had at all arisen, was obliterated. The bodies were thrown into the hole and covered up, and I returned to my tent to muse upon what I had seen.

I have stated, that on the third of November intelligence of the fall of Pampeluna reached us. From that day we began to calculate, in real earnest, upon a speedy renewal of operation, and to speculate upon the probable extent of our progress ere a new halt should be ordered, or the troops placed in quarters for the winter. But so much rain had fallen during the preceding fortnight, that the cross-roads were rendered wholly impassable, and, what was worse, there appeared no promise of a change in the weather.

I had the honour to be personally acquainted with the distinguished officer, whose unlooked for death caused, of late, so great a sensation of sorrow throughout Scotland, I mean the Earl of Hopetoun, at that period Sir John Hope. Sir John had lately joined the army, relieving Sir Thomas Graham in the guidance of the left column, and filling the office of second in command under Lord Wellington. Whilst our division occupied the heights of Andage, I spent several agreeable evenings in his company; the particulars attending one of which, as they had, at the time at least, a more than ordinary degree of interest in them, I shall take the liberty to repeat.

On the seventh of November I dined with the General. We sat down to table about six o'clock, and were beginning to experience as much satisfaction as good cheer and pleasant company can produce, when an orderly dragoon rode into the court-yard of the house at full speed. He was immediately admitted, and, being ushered into the room where we sat, he handed a sealed packet to our host. Sir John immediately opened it,—glanced his eye over its contents,—put it into his pocket, and, motioning to the orderly to withdraw, renewed the conversation which had been interrupted. Though more than half suspicious that the packet contained intelligence of importance, we, I mean the General's guests and staff, soon returned to our usual lively chat; when the clattering of another horse's hoofs was heard, and Colonel Delancy entered. He was accompanied by an officer of the corps of guides, and requesting permission to hold a few minutes' private conversation with Sir John Hope, they all three retired together.

"We shall have something to do before 24 hours pass," said one of the aides-de-camp; "Delancy always brings warlike communications with him."—"So much the better," was the general reply. "Let us drink to our host, and success to to-morrow's operations." The toast was hardly finished, when Sir John returned, bringing with him only the officer of the corps of guides; Delancy was gone; but of the purport of the communication not a hint was dropped, and the evening passed on as if no such communication had been made.

About nine o'clock our party broke up, and we were wishing our friends good-night, when a French officer, who had deserted from his corps, was brought in. He was civilly, but very cooly received. He had little information to give, except that a batch of conscripts had lately joined the army, most of whom were either old men or boys; so thoroughly was the youth of France by this time wasted through a continuance of wars. We, who were guests, stayed not, however, to hear him out, but mounting our horses, returned each to his tent.

On reaching the camp of my own corps, I found, as, indeed, I had expected to find, that the order for an attack was issued, and that the brigade was to be under arms by four o'clock next morning. Once more, therefore, I made up my mind for the worst, and having instructed my friend as to the manner in which I wished my little property to be disposed of; having assigned my sword to one, my pelisse to another, and my faithful dog to a third, I was, if you please, methodist enough to recommend my soul to the mercy of its Creator, and then lay down. For a while Graham and myself chatted, as men, at least men of any reflection, so situated, are wont to chat. We agreed, as, indeed, we always did on such occasions, to act as executors the one to the other, and having cordially shaken hands, lest an opportunity of so doing should not occur again, we fell fast sleep.

I had slept perhaps an hour and a half, when I was awoke by the voice of the orderly sergeant, who came to inform us that the movement of the army was countermanded. I will not say whether the intelligence was received as acceptable, or the reverse; indeed, I question whether we ourselves knew, at the moment, whether we were relieved by the reprieve or the contrary. One thing, however, is certain, that I slept not the less soundly from knowing, that at least to-morrow was secured to me, to be passed in a state of vigour and vitality, though perfectly aware that the peril of a battle must be encountered before long, and hence, that it was really a matter of very little moment, whether it should take place now, or a few days hence.

On mustering, next morning, upon the parade-ground, we learned that our intended operations were impeded only by the very bad state of the roads. Though the rain had ceased for some days past, such was the quantity which had fallen, that no artillery could, as yet, move in any other direction than along the main road. The continuance of dry weather for eight-and-forty hours longer, would, however, it was calculated, remove this obstacle to our advance; and hence, every man felt that he had but a couple of days to count upon. By good fortune, these days continued clear and serene, and the justice of our circulations was, in due time, evinced.

(To be Continued.)

Route to Ludak.

Extract of a Letter, dated Soobathoo, December 11, 1823.

My next camp was at an elevation of 12,500 feet, nearly on a level with the last trees, which are the birch. Close to the camp was a stream, sheeted over with ice, which never thaws. I was now surrounded with hoary peaks, and the dell had closed into a gorge. The following day brought me to the pass in the snowy range. At a height of nearly 14,000 feet the sward broke up; and at 15,000 feet the slope of the mountains facing south began to be thickly covered with snow. Here our respiration was affected, and we experienced great debility, and consequent sluggishness. Halting every few yards, we made slow progress over the snow, which, freezing in the sun's rays, reflected a heat and brilliancy that almost blinded us. At three o'clock, after much exertion, I reached the crest of the pass (therm. 30°), and pitched my tent upon the snow, which covered every point, a fresh fall having confounded rocks and heaps of snow together. I got the barometer up, with some trouble, and made all snug for the night, which was setting in with a serene sharpness not easily conceived. By sunset the temperature had fallen to 21°, and then the night came, worse than the day. I soon began to be oppressed by head-ache and fulness, and the increased motion of the blood induced giddiness; my face was in a flame, my eyes burning, and the pain in my head intolerable. I felt as in the first flush of a fever—hot, cold, and drowsy at the same time, and had a dreadful thirst, which I could not satisfy, as all our water was frozen. At ten o'clock beer in bottles began to freeze, and soon after Madeira: every thing was acted on by the frost, and there was an incessant cracking: the sharp air making its way through all the clothes I could heap together. I despaired of seeing day-light; the moon shone full upon us, the sky was as dark as ebony, and the stars rayed and flashed like meteors. Morning came and disclosed a congealed group of people and things. The thermometer was down to 6° inside of the tent; on the outside, the beer was converted into a lump of ice, and the bottles burst in pieces; the Madeira was slush; the tent ropes were stretched to their last hold, and the pole was bent over the table. I never passed such a night of misery, and shall not again expose myself to such a trial. It is impossible to form any idea of the sensations induced by the rarefaction of the air; there is an anxiety, and a sense of suffusion, quite intolerable; and on the slightest motion the breathing is hurried, and it is impossible to get a full inspiration; the air being here reduced to nearly one half its density at the level of the sea, the elasticity of the surface of the body is taken off, and

there being no sufficient counterbalance to the circulation, the blood beats against the relaxed system and deranges whole. The extreme height of the pass, by the barometer, is 16,500 feet, and it is flanked by peaks rising to 18,500 at least; the crest is less sharp than most other passes I have seen, the slopes declining very gradually. In the rainy season, much of the rock is disclosed; but so early as the middle of September fresh snow again falls. A flock of beautiful birds, like golden pheasants, visited us in this desolate domain, and came so that we might have caught them, but I could not quit my bed. At elven o'clock I got up, and began the descent towards Ludak, under the sedative effect of my night's sufferings; in fact, I was quite confused. The snow deepened at every step, as what lay near the pass was hardened by the frost. We got on very slowly till we came to rifts in the old snow, half concealed by the fresh fall; the guides dreaded approaching them, and led the way with ropes tied round their waists, to haul them up in case they slipped: they began a circuit that would not have cleared us of the snowy tract till night, and none of us could stand another trial. At last we were stopped by a dreadful rent in the snow, and the guides declared they would not be responsible for our safety. I stood horrified at the scene, and with great reluctance ordered a retreat.

The only route into Ludak now left me was by the valley of the Sutluj, through the rugged and picturesque region of Kunawur; the river continued its course in a dark ravine, sometimes tearing its way amongst masses of granite, and then softening into deep blue stillness. The country may be said to lie within clusters of mountains sheeted with perpetual snow, there being no table-land or undulated plain in any one part. The inhabited portions are confined to the vallies of rivers, or gorges of torrents; and the villages are scattered along their banks at a general elevation of 9,000 feet, but in the interior they rise to 12,000. The seasons vary with the height of the level; in the lower regions of the vallies, the climate at summer is warm. The finest grapes occur near the margin of the river, and in the dells of streams flowing from the snow, where the solar reverberation is great. In this region, also, the finest flavoured honey is gathered. At a height of 9,000 feet the climate is delicious; our Europe fruits come to perfection, and the forest trees and all the wild flowers of our country are spread over the soil. The pasture-zones occupy a belt between the limit of the trees and the confines of perpetual snow. Near the frontier of the table-land we find villages at 12,000 feet; the heaviest crops of barley are gathered here and numerous willows, poplars, and junipers thrive in this upland tract. The climate corresponds to that of the Highlands of Scotland; but the sun has more power. Frosty nights begin in the middle of September, and the winters are extremely rigorous; little snow falls where the air is so dry. As we penetrate towards the Chinese frontier, the country and scenery change; trees shrink from the arid atmosphere, become stunted, and vanish; vegetation is sapless and scanty; the mountains themselves diminish into bluff masses, over which the people ride on horseback. In July and August the air is humid, and clouds flit about the peaks, crawling along their side like mists changing their place; and, according to the variations in the density of the atmosphere, they sometimes roll down in a body and settle in the bottom of the valley, where they rest motionless till some atmospheric change sets them in agitation, when they move off, as if by consent, and rising till the air can no longer support them, form a belt round the crests of the peaks, which shoot through their sides, and appear like islets in the ocean. Such are the general features of country through which my route lay. The traveller in the course finds himself environed by cliffs which are perpetually breaking loose; his daily occupation is climbing to the tops of mountains, and descending again to their base; at one time shivering on the verge of congelation and immediately after oppressed by heat. Precipices of a frightful depth are often skirted by means of rude staircases of frail construction; and torrents are crossed by cradle-bridges of twigs swinging in the wind. The inhabitants of Kunawur are very black, with now and then a flush of red in their face.

On the 18th, being very ill, owing to my imprudence in eating sour grapes, I was obliged to pass the night at an elevation of more than 13,000 feet: therm. 20°. On the following day, after incredible exertion, we crossed the range at an elevation of 14,500 feet, the wind blowing furiously, and chilling us to the bones; the gradeur of the view from this spot cannot be imagined. We were on the pass at noon, and by three o'clock in the dell below, at a height of 9,000 feet, where is situated the populous village of Soongnum, the inhabitants of which live comfortably, subsisting chiefly on their flocks; their open honest faces do not belie their manners, which are frank and courteous. The mountains on each side rise to within the verge of congelation, and to lock up the vale in perpetual repose. The Darbaang, a fine stream, waters the dell, and rises from masses of perpetual ice, at the foot of a pass to Ludak, 18,600 feet; but I durst not attempt it so late in the year. Even in the beginning of September, I had the temperature there at noon under a bright sun 23°.

On the following day I crossed the mountains that shut in the dell, by a pass, 15,000 feet, but without snow. I stood on the crest at noon, therm. 25°; in front was a granite range of most desolate aspect, not a blade of vegetation visible; the snow itself only finding a resting place at 19,000 feet: beyond it, through a break, were seen snowy mountains, pale with distance, appearing to rise out of the table-land on the banks of Indus; and from the angles of altitude which I observed, their pale outline, and the broad margin of the snow, they cannot be less elevated than 29,000 feet. The impression which their faint cloud-like portraiture leaves upon the mind of the spectator, who views them on the verge of the horizon, language fails to convey; it is like something that we have seen, but retain only a vague and ill-defined idea of, appearing through the dimness of distance as objects mingling with the skies. As I had no time or place for fixing their position, I adopted Humboldt's plan of vertical lenses, the results of which should give an approximation to their height. My route now being along the course of the Leh, or Speetee river, which is nearly half the size of the Sutluj, every thing in this neighbourhood bespoke the action of water. We found horizontal strata of sandstone, marle, and loam, in the most regular layers, and at prodigious heights; granite reposing above clay, and sandstone above granite. Eastward, the tableland is strewed over with ammonites, at heights of 16,500 feet.

From Sheealkur onwards was new ground to me, and I was occupied surveying. Our territory here confines upon China and Ludak. Sheealkur is a part of Bussahir; but this state still extends a day's journey before it infringes upon Ludak. The access is by a pass 14,000 feet high. From this lofty spot I saw far into the country N. E., till the view was limited by the crest of a range that sends its waters to the Indus; but there was not a sign of tableland: nothing but barren desolate rocks, without snow, yet of incredible height: the sky over them was tinged with a light shade, as if by the horizon of a plain. The country is extremely arid; not a tree is to be seen; the soil yields only tufts of furze; and we find the same characteristics of a desart as occur in that to the west of India; but instead of water-melons, there are crops of ice, like mushrooms, sprouting from the soil, and which, in some parts afford the only supply of water to the inhabitants. In the heart of the mass of ice is the thinnest weed, which, compared with the bulk it supports, may be considered like the stem of a water-melon. This, by some process unknown to me, nourishes the ice, and it goes on increasing, spreading out like the leaves of a plant; the ice is very thin and porous; but how it exists I cannot say, for I found it where the temperature was above 50°, and it grows in warmer places.

My camp was to-day at the frontier village of Bussahir: thermometer 23° at sunrise. Next day I forded the Speetee on a yak *(bos grunniens)*. The river is here elevated 10,400 feet above the sea, and all beyond this is Ludak: the route lay in the valley, which opens out, and the stream ripples over a bed of sand and pebbles. Notwithstanding my elevation, the sun's rays darted through the rarefied air, & were reverberated by the naked rocks and produced a glow of heat unconfortable even at this season of the year. In my second day's journey in Ludak, I passed a small village, belonging to the Chinese government, situated in a plain where the lakes freeze in the night, and are frequented by wild geese and ducks, which I shot, ate, and relished. At this place are numerous paintings and works of sculptors, remarkably well finished, and we are left wondering at the origin and ingenuity of the agent in so secluded a spot. Although at an elevation of 11,000 feet, the soil is vastly productive; I measured poplar trees of twelve feet in girth. The day was dark and snowy upon the neighbouring mountains but the clouds had not power to quit them, and we escaped with a little sleet. The route hitherto had been a few points to the north of west; but the river at one bend sweeping round to due north, we arrived at Dunken, a fort of Ludak, perched upon the face of a cliff at an elevation of almost 13,000 feet. The climate is consequeutly rude and disagreeble; but the sun's rays are sufficiently powerful to keep the people comfortable on the roofs of the houses in the dead of winter. A thermometer in the sun

rose to 126°, while the temperature of the air was 32°.

This is truly a singular sport; the rock on which the fort stands is limestone rubble, apparently in the last stage of decay; the cavities and scoops worn into it, by age and weather, have undermined its foundations, and it is besides full of rents, into which the sun shines, and astonishing to say, as they enlarge they become the abodes of people. The thermometer at sunrise was 19°; a little snow fell during the night, and winter was obviously in the air. What the people do in the severer season, considering that the climate was already so harsh, I cannot guess: the wood is collected with great labour from a distance, and sparingly used; furze is almost the only fuel. To day I passed vast flocks of sheep, tended by shepherds from the banks of the Indus, who seem of a different stock from their neighbours the Lutakees. They had fine horses and dogs with them, and were altogether better disposed, and in easier circumstances. They are a hardy race, living in a plain without trees or cultivation, in tents made of yaks' hair. Their sheep are noble animals, rising nearly breasthigh, and carry heavy loads. On what they feed, to thrive so well I cannot guess, for I saw nothing but tufts of furze. Green grass is said to fill without effect, consequently neither these or the shawlwool goats will live out of their native element. From Dunken I descended to the river, which is here elevated 11,500 feet; the dell is of a fine expanse, and the eye rests with delight upon the scene, after the roar and foam of the Sutluj. My camp, at the village of Lara, was 12,000 feet above the sea, and at night the ground was sprinkled with snow. Thermometer 19° at sunrise; an hour of sunshine cleared the soil, and I prosecuted my route with spirit, the streams were all sheeted with ice, unthawed in the sun's rays; and cascades, in their fall, exhibited solid columns of ice, which only melt when spring returns. My next day's journey brought me to Rangreek, in a plain shoping gently to the river; elevation 12,500 feet. The snow began to fall in the night and there was no cessation of it for two days, till the whole face of the country was one uniform desolate expanse. In the bottom of the valley the snow lay two feet deep and the mountains appeared like heaps of pure snow. How I was to make my way over the elevated tract, beyond the inhabited country, was a subject of great anxiety. I gazed upon the snowy splendour of the valley with horror. The thermometer fell to 6° during the night, and I began the march, at eleven o'clock, in a temperature of 20°. Nature smiled upon the snow, not a cloud was in the air, and a solemn stillness prevailed. I surveyed, by the tract of the yaks, and got on pretty well through the snow, the greatest inconvenience I experienced being from the sun's rays, which darted upon us with a fierceness the more sensible from the sharp chill of the air, which was never heated beyond 25°: the reflection from the snow dazzled me, as I took no precaution for my eyes, and suffered dreadfully from its effects.

At three o'clock after being four hours in the snow, we came to the margin of the river. The sun had already left the dell; here we were instantly beset by the cold. Our shoes and stokings, previously moistened by the thawing snow, now, froze; we gradually became benumbed, and on passing by a cleft in the shore of the river, we were struck to the bones by a sudden gust of wind, which rushed down like a current, and three of the coolies in the rear were caught in its eddy, and sunk down under it. I pulled out the thermometer, and found it 16°; my hands could no longer point the theodolite, and I ceased surveying; making a free use of brandy, I pushed on over the sharp edges of the frozen show. There was no exposing the face to the wind; our breath congealed upon our beards, & the clothes grew stiff on our backs. In fording a stream, the water froze as fast as it touched us, till feet and legs were as stiff as wicker-work; two coolies were here overwhelmed by the frost, and fell to the ground. I could not assist them; it was fly or die. We still travelled through the snow, and I began to despair; the sun was near setting; no village was in sight, and the frost assumed a degree of severity quite alarming. At five o'clock the village appeared at the foot of the mountains, terminating a deal level plain, without a speck or bush to break the snowy waste: we arrived in a miserable state, the thermometer being down at 12°. I could not prevent my people from getting into the fire; their limbs had lost all feeling, and then came that dreadful sensation of thawing and re-action. I was forced away by the smoke leaving a group of wretchedness to their lamentations too much to endure they lay like carcases. I passed the night in a shed in a temperature of 6°. My face was literally snow and my eyes felt as if they were burning in their sockets. The cold penetrated through every thing, the air outside being at zero; half my camp were useless, and the remainder refused to stir and how could I push them to their destruction? I was now within one day's journey and a half of the last village in this route; and being here at an elevation of 13,000 feet, and the bed of the river only 400 feet lower, the limit of the inhabitants and cultivation in this valley cannot be bellow 13,500 feet. Lassur is the last village. Beyond this, there is a steep ascent to a pass, from which the country rises in an inclined plane, where there is a desart, which in the best of times occupies five days in passing it. In summer, Tartars with their flocks resort to it for pasturage. It freezes here even in July; what must be the degree of cold in this region in autumn, the depth of snow, and the horrors of the journey, without shelter or fire-wood? I made every effort to persuade a few of my people to accompany me, but only four offered to share my misfortunes. Thus compelled to leave all my instruments behind, what was to be gained by risking so much to so little purpose? Geography was my object. Another fall of snow, or some unforeseen obstacle on the road, would have destroyed every thing, as the time which I had assigned to myself would not admit of my retrograding, if I advanced another march. I was therefore reluctantly compelled to abandon my project, and here ended my tour, as it began, in disappointment. The weather was now settled and serene, and the cold increased. Thermometer 2° below zero: what must it be in the dead of winter, and on the summits of the mountains of snow? Even on the high land between this and Ludak, or at Lassur itself, the cold is beyond any thing that Parry experienced in the latitude of 74, and I was here in a parallel of 32½; such is the effect of elevation. In summer, however, the climate is fine, but the nights are always sharp. Leh, the capital of Ludak, was still ten days' journey beyond me; but the whole route is to be accomplished on horseback.

Of the character of the Lutakees I cannot speak favourably; they are a rapacious race, with all the vices, and none of the virtues, of real savages. They are cowardly & assuming. Their youth is without honour, and their age without respect. They are ragged and greasy, and nature has not favoured their outward form. The women are forward, and highly immodest; prudery is an accomplishment unknown to them; and I suspect that female chastity may be bought for a trifle. I lived with a family during the snowy weather, and had an opportunity of seeing the economy of their household. They live comfortably enough, eating three times a day; their chief subsistence is soup, but the flesh of the yak is a common dish. Tea is drank by the better classes, and beer made from malt is found in every house; old and young seem to be at the cask all day. Juniper is burnt before meals as incense; but, in bad weather, when the people cannot stir out, it is kindled in the house, and the smoke blown in the faces of the people about to eat. Their superstition resembles that of my own countrymen; in the making of malt circumspection is observed, lest the evil eye of some old hag should occasion the failure of the process. They have an abhorrence of putting the feet upon the grate. To my surprise, the whole family slept promiscuously together in the room I occupied; old and young, males and females. They repose upon their breast in an inclined position; but they undress before going to rest. A sheep-skin cloak, with the fleece towards their body, is their garment for the night. The family with whom I lodged were rather a fine specimen of the inhabitants, who were perhaps improve on acquaintance, and they certainly are quite officious where it is their interest. I think they shew better in their natural character. Pitch your tent in the field, and you are liable to be imposed upon; but step inside, and you become a member of the family. The Ludakees believe that there is a race of people who feed upon dead bodies (human carcases), and that they have unnatural countenances. The valley of the Speetee is the only regular one I have met with, as the mountains are not usually continuous, but appear in vast insulated masses, like hillocks studding a plain. The rise of the soil is generally 25 feet per mile. The villages are scattered. In returniug, I had the temperature, on successive days, at 1°, 3°, 7° 10°, and 15°, the river freezing fast at the margin, and the stream full of ice. The geese and ducks had foresaken the lakes, and the water-courses were turned to lines of solid ice: such is the horrid aspect of the country, and eternal winter!

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Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26TH 1825.

(*Continued from the page* 553.)

house, and of the Secretaries of State, he might perhaps think it too large, but he would not object. What he wished was to secure the real independence of the judges; and with this view he would, to-morrow, or when the report should be brought up, move an amendment to the resolution, declaratory of the opinion of Parliament, that the puisne judges should not be promoted to the rank of chief justice. He wished that this opinion should have the effect, not of a legislative enactment, but of a strong legislative suggestion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he was desirous of reporting the resolutions of last night to the house tonight. The amendment of the hon. and learned gentleman might be proposed this evening.

MR. BROUGHAM said he had a reluctance to do this, because many gentlemen were absent who took great interest in this matter, and thought it involved the independence of the judges.

Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the amount of the salaries. He would move that 1,000l. of the 6,000l. per annum should be granted to the retired judges.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked if the Scotch Judges were to be left out in this increase?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he did not mean by the arrangement of last night to preclude the Scotch Judges.

Mr. BROUGHAM gave notice, that he would on Thursday next submit to the house a motion for better securing the practical independence of the Judges.

Mr. WHITBREAD moved the discharging the order of the house on the Hyde-park turnpike bill.

Mr. DAVENPORT opposed the motion.

Mr. H. SUMNER contended that the proposed alteration of the gates would cost the parish 1,200l. per annum. The object of this alteration was said to be to enlarge the garden of the Duke of Wellington, but he was sure that if his Grace knew the conditions on which this was to be done, he would be among the first persons to oppose it.

After a few words from Lord LOWTHER, Mr. CALCRAFT, and Mr. R. COLBORNE, the order was discharged.

Mr. SYKES presented a petition from certain artisans of Hull, against the re-enactment of the combination laws.—Referred to the committee. The hon. member who presented a petition from the merchants of Hull engaged in the fishing trade, praying the duty on rape-seed may not be taken off.

The hon. member also moved for returns of the amount of the duties received on soap and tallow candles.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS postponed the notice he had given for presenting a petition relating to the delays in the Court of Chancery from Thursday next, to, as we understood, the last Tuesday in the month.

Mr. BRIGHT presented a petition from the mechanics of Bath, against the combination laws.—Referred to the comittee.

Sir F. BURDETT presented a petition from the inhabitants of Westminster, praying for the repeal of the house and window tax.

Mr. CURTEIS presented a petition from certain freeholders of Rye, complaining that they were deprived of their right to exercise the elective franchise.

The petition was laid upon the Table.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.

Mr. HOBHOUSE having formerly submitted a motion similar to that which he was now about to propose to the house, did not think it necessary to go into it at any great length. He thought it was clear to the whole country, and had been manifested in that house, that notwithstanding the general approbation of the plans of the Government, an universal dissatisfaction prevailed that more had not been done in the removal of direct taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in proposing his budget, had made it appear that great advantages were to result from it: but the proof had not followed his assertions. In the memorable speech which the right hon. gentleman had made, it would be in the recollection of the house, that he had said it would be imposible for him to destroy the giant smuggler if he should be called upon to make any further reduction in immediate taxation. He said that the revenue of the country would be doubled in a few years, but that until then nothing further could be done. We were now called upon to pay four millions for keeping up our government in Ireland. The clamours of the people of that country had compelled a less yielding Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove that tax for the repeal of which he was about to move. In Ireland it was called the fever tax, and in England he was prepared to show that its moral and physical effects were most burdensome and disastrous. Having attended to what had been written on the subject, as well as all that had been said, he was of opinion that that tax, with all its odious machinery, should be instantly abolished. He was not exaggerating when he said that a gentleman received from the tax-gatherer the paper of assessment with the same dread that a Pacha received the firman of the Sultan. If ministers did not relieve the people from such a burden, they should not vapour about the prosperity of the country. One of the greatest objections to these taxes was, that it made the government hateful to the people, by bringing them in perpetual contact with the collectors. They also were the cause of much subterfuge and fraud. On no subject had there been more petitions presented than for the repeal of these taxes. The right hon. President of the Board of Trade, in a letter to his constituents, stated his reasons for not voting for the repeal of the window tax. One of these reasons was, that the tax was not inquisitorial. He (Mr. Hobhouse) denied that the tax was not inquisitorial. Its character was peculiarly so. The inspector was authorized to enter houses twice a year, which created a constant dread in the minds of the inhabitants. The right hon. gentleman also stated, that the amount of indirect taxation, as in this country, as compared with direct taxation, was very small. He admitted that; but the reason was, that the indirect taxation was so enormous, that no direct taxation could approach it. The repeal of the duty on wine and spirits would not afford so much relief to the people as the repeal of the window-tax. The people felt the latter tax to be intolerable, and called for its repeal from one end of the kingdom to the other; and it was the duty of Ministers to listen to that call. No benefit had resulted to the poorer classes from the repeal of the window duties on houses having not more than 7 windows, because the tax was paid, not by the tenants, but by the landlords. The moment the relaxation took place with respect to the window tax, the assessors became doubly severe with regard to the houseduty; so that, in fact, the subject was a loser, instead of a gainer, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's measures. An idea at this moment prevailed, that if a sky light lighted an internal window, the latter was to be chargeable with the duty. One of the arguments of the right hon. President of the Board of Trade in favour of the window-tax was, that it had the merit of antiquity. This argument was not well grounded. The window-tax was a substitute for the hearth-tax, which was one of the evils complained of at the revolution, and was enacted in the 13th and 14th of Charles II. In 1784 Mr. Pitt raised the window-tax, and the people were then told that if they did not consent to that, they must have a higher tax on tea. In 1797 the watch and clock makers were calling for relief, and were told that they could not obtain it unless the window-tax were augmented. So odious was this tax to the people of England, that ministers never attempted to augment it, except on some pretence of this kind. The window-tax operated unfairly to some trades which required more light than others. The effect of this tax was to prevent even rich men from having a sufficient number of windows. At least he could find no other reason for the absence of windows, in some of our most leading streets. In Piccadilly there was a house belonging to a very rich individual in which scarcely one window was to be seen. It reminded him of Pope's words—"Look on ev'ry side you see a wall."

It was, indeed,

"Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum." When he had on former occasions moved for the repeal of this tax, he had always been told by the gentlemen on the other side, that they had voted for the estimates for the year, and could not therefore support a motion which would prevent those estimates from being carried into effect. On the present occasion, therefore, he would confine his motion to calling upon the house to pledge themselves to repeal the tax in the next year. The people of England had a right to be relieved, in the tenth year of peace, from this intolerable burden. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this house that the numerous petitions of the people for the repeal of the window-tax are highly deserving the attention of this house; and that, therefore, from and after the 5th of April, 1826, the said tax ought to be immediately and totally repealed." (Hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that this question had already been decided upon by the house in the course of the present session, upon the motion of the hon. member for Aberdeen. Unless the house were prepared to touch the sinking fund, they could never pledge themselves to repeal 1,200,000l., in addition to the 1,500,000l. which he had proposed to repeal by his financial scheme at the commencement of the session. The hon. mover had laid much stress on the petitions which had been presented to the house. The greatest proportion of those petitions had been presented before he had made his financial statement, and before it was known that a part of his scheme would be to reduce some of the assessed taxes. The reduction of the tax upon houses not having more than seven windows would relieve 2,000 persons in Westminster. The hon. member said that the tax on this description of houses was not paid by the tenant, but by the landlord. The Government could not help that; it had done all in its power to relieve the tenant, and could not be answerable for the exactions of landlords. No person could henceforth be charged for windows lighted through a skylight, because by the bill of the present year internal lights were no longer liable to the duty. He could not concur with the hon. member in lamenting the paucity of windows in the buildings of London; on the contrary, he thought that if the houses of London were chargeable with any deformity, it was that of having too many windows. In conclusion, the right hon. gent. contended, that the Parliament would best promote the interests of the country by pursuing the course of a reduction of indirect taxation. For these reasons he felt it his duty to oppose the motion.

Colonel DAVIES supported the motion.

Mr. LEYCESTER said, the effect of the tax was to render the houses of the people dark, uncomfortable, and unwholesome. He would therefore support a motion for the repeal of such an injurious tax.

Mr. CALCRAFT said, that he saw his way so clearly in the present prosperous state of the country, that consistently with the conduct which he had formerly pursued, he would support the motion of his hon. friend.

Mr. HERRIES opposed the reduction of a tax that pressed so lightly on the community, and defended the course adopted by ministers in the reduction of indirect taxation.

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Mr. MABERLY stated, that ministers set their own individual opinions in opposition to the sentiments of the whole country.

Sir F. BURDETT said there was no tax which was attended with more ill-consequences, or more unequal in its pressure. In its collection no regard was paid to the means of those on whom it was imposed. He would prefer having the window-tax incorporated with the house-tax, by which one set of collectors would be got rid of. Under the present system the privacy of people's housees was continually invaded.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that this motion had been already rejected by the house, because it was merely a repetition of that brought forward by the hon. member. The hon. baronet had been somewhat indiscreet in proposing to unite the window-tax with the house-tax. He would advise the hon. baronet to call a meeting of his constituents to see how they would like that proposal. He should feel it his duty to vote against the motion.

Colonel PALMER said, that notwithstanding the rebuke given upon a former night to a worthy Alderman, he agreed with his hon. friend in supporting all motions for relieving the burdens of the people; as the ministers on their side invariable opposed them, whilst in every instance of the repeal of a tax being carried, they had contrived to go on just as well without it. This, at least, was more consistent than the conduct of another worthy Alderman, who upon the same occasion had praised to the skies the ministers and their sinking fund, whilst he voted against them, and reprobated in the strongest terms the injustice and oppression of the assessed taxes. For his own part, looking at the principles of free trade at length adopted by the ministers, he considered the measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be best calculated for the general interests of the country; nor was it against them, but the system of the government, that his opposition was directed. The right hon. gentleman had said in his former speech, that he could not do all at once; but looking to the burdens of the people, he had, in fact, done little or nothing to relieve them, nor could, without a change of system. Let the ministers only consent to that, and they would find in him as warm a friend as he was an enemy. But being convinced that the country was never yet in greater danger, which the ministers might at once remove by adopting the only measure to relieve the pressure of taxation, ensure tranquillity to Ireland; and which, by firmly uniting the people with the Government, could alone enable it to avert the impending storm. Until the ministers, whoever they might be, could resolve upon that measure—he meant reform in Parliament—he should continue to oppose them with the same rooted hate which the General of Carthage felt to Rome in swearing his son upon the altar. The hon. member stated his regret at the continued indisposition of the right hon, the Foreign Secretary, which, with other reasons, had prevented his taking a part in the debates upon the Catholic question; but he meant to avail himself of the bill yet before the house, to declare his feelings upon the subject; and, should the right hon. gentleman be still unable to attend, he hoped to be allowed to advert to his conduct as a minister in a matter wherein he had taken so prominent a part.

Mr. HOBHOUSE shortly replied.

The house then divided, when the number appeared to be—

For the motion, 77 | Against it, 114 | Majority, 37

On our re-admission to the gallery, we found.

The LORD ADVOCATE on his legs, moving for leave to bring in a bill for extending to Scotland such part of the provisions of the 43d Geo. III. cap. 58, commonly called Lord Ellenborough's Act, as relates to maliciously shooting, cutting, or stabbing, with intent to kill or maim.

After a few words from Sir ROBERT WILSON and Mr. H. DRUMMOND, leave was given.

Mr. DENMAN rose, in pursuance of a notice he had given on a former evening, to bring in a bill to remedy a grievance which existed in the criminal courts. If a person were indicted for a misdemeanour at the quarter session, he could not remove it without an extensive and troublesome process, while the prosecutor could do so almost as a matter of course. Several instances had recently occurred to show the extreme hardship of this upon the defendants. The hon. and learned gentleman alluded particularly to the case of a person who had committed an assault upon an attorney in Cornwall, and had been brought up to London at a very great expense, and to a prosecution by the Constitutional Association, when the indictment was in Lancashire, where the same trick was played. The object of the present bill was, that where the indictment should have been removed by *certiorari*, as it often ought to be, the judge might pass sentence at once.—Leave was then given.

CUSTOMS' CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee on this bill. The object of the resolution he was about to propose was to put the colony of the Mauritius on the same footing as those of the West India islands, and that the same duties on goods imported and exported should be paid in the one as in the other settlement.

Mr. BERNAL took this opportunity of complaining that the house was at present in total ignorance respecting the extent to which the slave-trade was carried on in the Mauritius, owing to certain returns not having been made. He therefore wished the present motion to be postponed until the house should be possessed of that information.

Mr. HUSKISSON said that these papers would soon be printed, and that an opportunity would occur on the general consolidation bill for discussing this point; but he thought there was no occasion for postponing the resolution which he now submitted.

Dr. LUSHINGTON hoped the right hon. gent. would not proceed until the information alluded to should be before the house.

Mr. BRIGHT hoped the measure would be brought forward in a substantive shape, not as a part of the general consolidation bill.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON said that the papers moved for had been laid upon the table, and that the delay in printing them was not to be charged against the Government.

After a short conversation, in which Mr. EVANS, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. HUSKISSON, Mr. BARING, Sir C. FORBES, and Mr. HUME, took part.

Sir R. FARQUHAR said, the papers that were ordered to be printed contained the most convincing proofs, that since early in the year 1820, no slave-trade had been carried on in the Maurtius. In regard to the rumours on this subject, they were common to the West India islands for many years after the abolition; but he felt satisfied that there was no more truth in them respecting the Mauritius, than there was with regard to the West India islands. A colony's interests and character were not to be sacrificed on the ground of vague rumour, which never, in any single instance, had stood the test of inquiry or investigation. So far as the Maurtius was concerned, therefore, he had no hesitation in vouching, in the most solemn manner, that there had been no slave-trade in the Mauritius for the last five years at last; and in making this assertion, it was most gratifying to him to be borne out by the most satisfactory and conclusive letters, both public and private, to the Secretary of State, from his gallant and honourable successor, who would disdain to stoop to lend his authority to the fancied existence of such practice, merely for the purpose of obtaining the credit of having suppressed them, and he therefore did hope, that a measure equally called for by justice and good policy, and one so eloquently described on a late occasion by the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the analogous case of Canada, would no longer be deferred, and that the inhabitants of the Mauritius, after all their losses, and the disappointment of their just hopes and expectations—more especially in this house last year, when the bill for the relief of the Mauritius had undergone two readings—would not be debarred another day even from the enjoyment of the full benefit of the proposed measure.

Dr. LUSHINGTON made some observations, the exact purport of which did not reach us, respecting the landing of some slaves from a French vessel at the Mauritus.

Sir ROBERT FARQUHAR observed, in reply to the hon. and learned gentleman, that the case to which he alluded was that of a French vessel from Mozambique, which it was suspected intended to make a depot of slaves for Bourbon in one of the uninhabited islands of the Archipelago, to the north-east of Madagascar; but there was no landing, and the vessel was intercepted close to one of those uninhabited islands, by the exertions of that active and gallant officer Captain Moresby. Sir Robert put it to the candour of the hon. gentleman, whether this could be construed into a slave-trading with the Mauritius.

The resolutions were then agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received, to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. HUSKISSON, the house resolved itself into a committee on the linen and brandy duties. The right hon. gentleman said, that on the present occasion he wished the committee to consider only the resolution which related to the importation of linen into the West Indies.

Mr. HUME was of opinion that the duties should be abolished altogether.

Mr. HUSKISSON said that his views on the subject of the colonial system had already been explained, and he was not disposed to accede to the hon. member's suggestion.

The resolution was agreed to; the house resumed and the report was ordered to be received tomorrow.

TOWN-LAND BOUNDARIES BILL.

Mr. GOULBURN moved the second reading of the above bill.

Mr. S. RICE objected to the bill, on the ground that its provisions were not known. It would, in his opinion, considerably affect the landed interest. Surveyors, under this bill, were appointed to define the boundaries of private property, who were under no responsibility. It was intended by the bill to supersede the ordinary course of the law, and the bill also gave to the Government the power of disposing of the property of every private gentleman of Ireland. He concluded by calling on the house to reject the measure.

Mr. GOULBURN defended the measure, which he said was necessary to equalize the duties of Ireland.

Lord MILTON said that the bill would give to surveyors a complete control over the property of individuals, without any appeal but to the quarter sessions. He should therefore move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. GRATTAN supported the amendment.

The house then divided; the numbers were—

For the original motion, 36—Against it, 15—Majority, 21.

The bill was then read a second time.

The report on the county courts bill was brought up and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.

The Van Dieman's Land Company bill was read a third time and passed.

The other orders of the day being disposed of, the house adjourned at ONE O'CLOCK.

GAZETTE PRESS.